THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

U. S. Consular Building May Be Delayed!

Why America Didn't Intervene In China

By Robert S. Pickens

Britain and Russia and the Panshen Lama

By Lawrence Impey

Madame Sun Yat-sen at Hankow

By Randall Gould
(United Press Correspondent)

The Chinese Puzzle North of the Yangtsze

By J. B. P.

評論報 密勒氏

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1927

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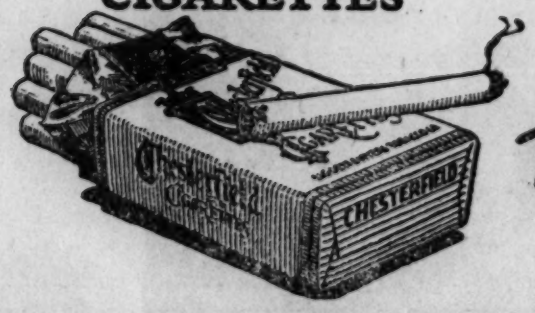

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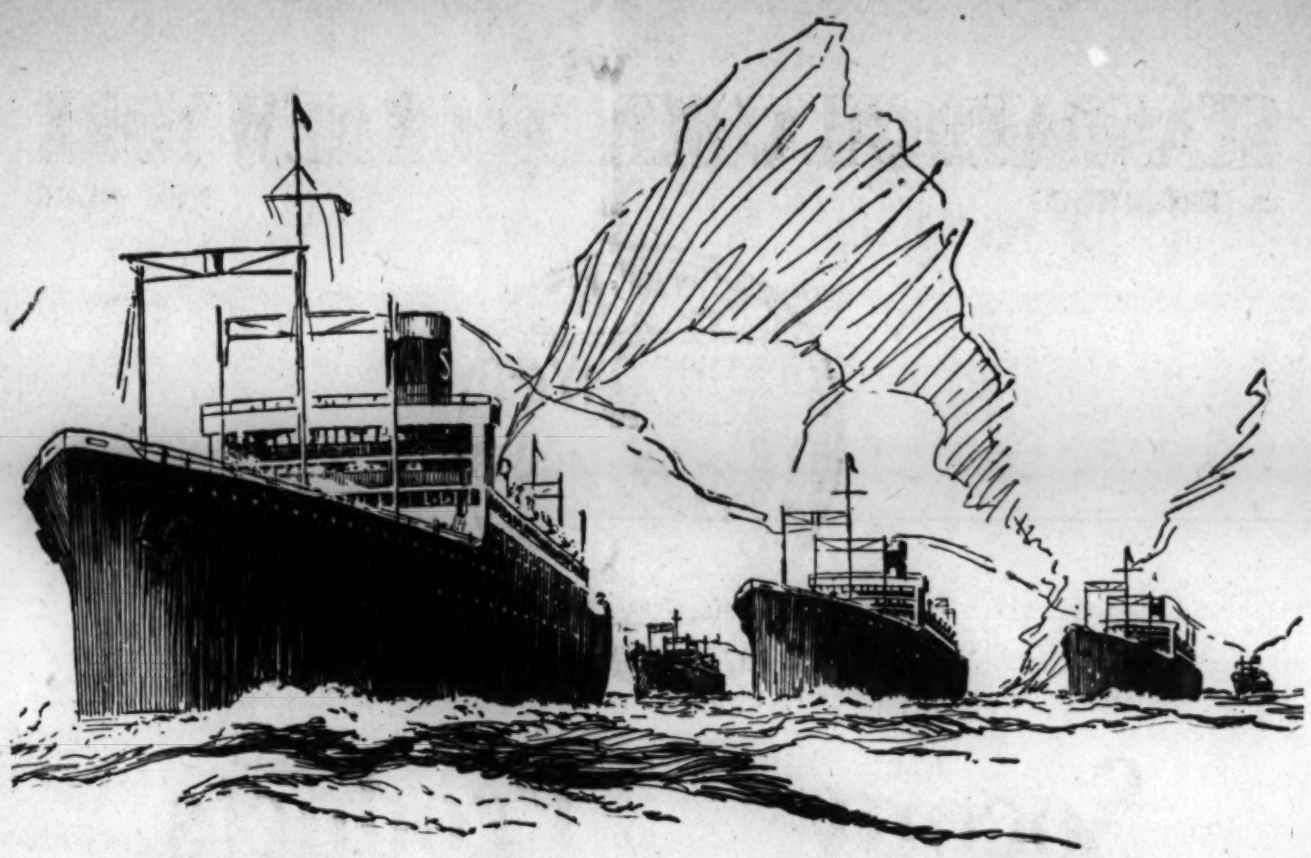

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U. S. CONSULAR BUILDING MAY BE DELAYED?

ACCORDING to letters received in Shanghai last week from responsible sources in Washington the construction of a new American Governmental building in Shanghai may be indefinitely postponed, owing to the fact that several influential members of the Administration in Washington are highly incensed at the attitude of certain local American business men, particularly the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, in going counter to President Coolidge's policy of conciliation in respect to the present China situation. According to one letter received by an American business man from one of the influential members of Congress last week, the statement was made that several members of the Committee having in charge the apportionment of the money for new consular buildings, have recently expressed opposition to the project. One man, a Senator, when recently approached on the subject of appropriating $1,000,000 for the Shanghai building replied in characteristic language, "No! In my opinion it would be better for everybody concerned if the Americans in Shanghai would get out and let China take care of itself." The man who wrote the letter containing the foregoing information was in China two or three years ago and in this connection stated, *"One of the things that surprised me while I was in China was what I considered the stupidity of a great many Americans in that country whose personal form of indoor and outdoor sport seemed to be knocking the American Government and I told them at the time that this was very short-sighted on their part in view of the fact that the American Government was spending a good many millions of dollars every year to build up American prestige in the Orient while they were doing all they could to tear it down."*

IT WOULD be extremely unfortunate if certain officials of the U. S. Government should adopt the retaliatory measures suggested in the foregoing and withhold the appropriation for the new Government building here. A new Government building to house all of the various American Governmental departments here has long been needed and some two years ago Congress passed an appropriation for G$5,000,000 providing for the construction of new consular buildings in various parts of the world. Owing to the commercial importance of Shanghai, it is reported that G.$1,000,000 was tentatively set aside for a new building in the city. Now, however, the prospects do not seem so bright—and all on account of the foolish actions of a small group of American business men in Shanghai who have seen fit to oppose the Administration's policy of concilia-

tion in respect to Chinese-American relations. This, in our opinion, is a most short-sighted policy on the part of Washington officialdom, for the small group in Shanghai which has been so loudly demanding armed intervention in opposition to President Coolidge's policy of conciliation, really does not represent the opinions of the more serious-minded and thinking members of the American community. The truth of the matter is that the resolutions demanding American intervention in China, which were cabled to the American press in the name of the American Chamber, were really inspired by non-American interests in Shanghai which wanted to get America to send armed forces out here on a sort of 'chestnut saving proposition.' Therefore it is distinctly unfair to embarass the entire American community owing to the misdirected actions of a few of its members. There is also another reason why the American Government should proceed at once with the construction of the new Government building: it would demonstrate to the Chinese people generally that America does have confidence in the good faith of China's leaders who are trying to unify and reorganize their country on a modern basis.

THE REMOVAL OF THE U. S. LEGATION TO TIENTSIN

IN LAST week's issue of *The Review* there appeared a dispatch from Washington stating that President Coolidge had approved of a plan for removing the American Legation from Peking to Tientsin. At the same time there was a *Reuters* report from Peking stating that Mr. MacMurray, the American Minister, was opposed to the plan for withdrawing the Legation from Peking to Tientsin and had telegraphed Washington to this effect. There is hope that President Coolidge's greater wisdom will prevail and that the entire American Legation staff will be moved to Tientsin and that shortly. We might even presume to amend President Coolidge's suggestion, by adding that the Legation staff should be removed from China entirely and the Legation property in Peking sealed up until such time as the United States has decided what it is going to do in respect to its future relations with Nationalist China. It is possible that if Marshal Chang Tso-ling decides to voluntarily evacuate his forces from Chihli province to Manchuria, the necessity for withdrawing the American Legation might not develop, but even then it probably would be the wiser course to withdraw the Legation. Certain European Powers naturally oppose the withdrawal of their Legations from Peking, knowing full well if they do, that they will never get them back into China again except upon a different status than at present exists. Furthermore, there doubtless are certain interests which would like to keep the Legations in Peking, hoping thereby to precipitate an incident which might have the effect of forcing armed intervention. This is a rather strong statement, we admit, but after observing some of the methods which certain European interests have used in order to provoke intervention, we have no further illusions on the subject of international morality as practiced in these parts.

TO REFER back to the question of the Peking Legations we confess an inability to see where the Ministers are of any particular service to foreign interests, that could not be better served by a High Commissioner somewhat along the line that Admiral Bristol has performed in Turkey. All the Powers insist that they are not 'recognizing' Chang Tso-ling and his Peking Government, but on the other hand they are leading Chang to believe that he is recognized by having dealings with him and this of course has its adverse effects from the standpoint of the Powers' relations with the Nationalists who now control most of the country. What the Powers ought to do is call their Ministers and Legation staffs home and then send out to China High Commissioners armed with authority to negotiate new treaties just as soon as they could find a Chinese Government steady enough to conduct negotiations. So far as we can see the withdrawal of the Legations could not have any adverse effect upon foreign residents in China who conduct most of their relations with the Chinese through the Consuls anyway. A High Commissioner would not be handicapped by the precedents and historical handicaps which bind the Ministers down with red-tape and prevent them from acting like human beings. The foreign Legations in Peking as at present constituted constitute a handicap rather than a help in Sino-foreign relations, hence they should be dispensed with, and the sooner the better. There used to be a time when a threat of withdrawal of Legations would frighten the Chinese, but those times are past: now we honestly believe that a withdrawal of the Ministers and the appointment of High Commissioners, would in itself tend to improve the relationss between China and the Powers.

THE FUNDAMENTAL QUESTION AT SHANGHAI!

THE FUNDAMENTAL question of the future status of the International Settlement of Shanghai will not be settled in the Council chamber of the Shanghai Municipal Building or in the bar of any Shanghai club or hotel lobby or wherever it is that Shanghai residents meet to talk things over. The question of the future status of the Shanghai International Settlement will be settled in Washington and London, primarily, and to a lesser extent in Tokyo, Paris and Rome. This statement is based upon the indisputable fact that the sending of a large protective military force has automatically taken the control of things here out of the hands of the local residents and their local government, that is from the standpoint of the future of the Settlement. The British Government expended a million pounds sterling in sending the Defense Force to Shanghai and probably has spent as much more upon its maintenance, thanks to the fancy prices which local Shanghai patriots have charged for rentals of buildings for barracks and so on. Then there will be another million sterling to send the troops home, all of which money must come out of the pockets of the already over-taxed Briton at home. Then there is the expense which the Americans, the Japanese, the French and the rest must put up. All of which means that the real decision regarding the Settlement will be made by the man at home who is footing the bill for the maintenance of the protective forces. This should cause serious thought on the part of those foreigners in Shanghai, particularly the British, who are responsible for things as they are in Shanghai today. No one knows just when London and Washington and Tokyo and Paris will move to revise the status of the Settlement. It might be tomorrow, or six months from now or a year from now but whenever they decide to revise the status of Shanghai they will do it and it will not nake any particular difference what the "Shanghai Mind" thinks about it. Therefore it would seem to be highly sensible for those in control of

things here now to be taking steps to meet the situation which must come inevitably, in order that the change from things as they are to what they must be, may be as painless as possible.

AN AMERICAN CATHOLIC BISHOP FOR CHINA

SOMETIME ago a news item was published in *The Review* giving details regarding the consecration in Rome of six Chinese bishops of the Catholic Church. Now we have to record another interesting event in the history of the Catholic Church in this part of the world, which is of particular interest to Americans. On May 22 last, Fr. James E. Walsh, a member of a well-known family in Cumberland, Maryland, was consecrated as the first American born Bishop of the Catholic Church in China. Fr. Walsh came to China with the first group of Maryknoll missioners in 1918 and thus was the forerunner of a considerable number of American Catholic missionaries who have come to China since that time. He made a considerable reputation in college as an athlete and a scholar and it is most fitting that he should have been selected as the first American Bishop in China. The scene of the consecration ceremonies was most interesting, it being held on Sancian Island, not far from Hongkong, at the tomb of St. Francis Xavier who died there on December 2, 1552. The consecration ceremonies were conducted by Bishop Fourquet of Canton with the Bishops of Macao and Hongkong assisting. A steamer was chartered at Hongkong and between five and six hundred people made the trip, the majority being Chinese, but also including other nationalities, French, German, Spanish, Portugese, Italian, Dutch, English, Irish, Canadian, Goanese, Japanese and Americans. A correspondent, in writing about the consecration of Bishop Walsh, says: "The last four or five years have been of extreme importance for Catholic Missions in China and the indications are that there will be many developments of the most momentous nature in the near future. One thing is certain, that there promises to be a rapid increase in the number of Chinese bishops and if other prelates possess the same superior qualities of the first six Bishops the future of Catholicism in China will be pregnant with possibilities for advancement. The consecration of Bishop Walsh puts the seal on Catholic mission work that so recently began to interest our fellow religionists at home."

BRITISH-AMERICAN UNITY IN CHINA, BUT WHERE?

ONE HEARS much now-a-days about British-American cooperation in the Orient, particularly in China. Another way of expressing it is, "Unity of the English-speaking nations." Elsewhere in this number of *The Review* appears the reproduction of a cartoon by Mr. McCutcheon from the *Chicago Tribune* which illustrates what we have in mind in the writing of this paragraph. The first panel of the cartoon shows John Bull in characteristic pose with a sword in his hand and carrying a banner with the inscription, "Drastic Use of Force in China." Uncle Sam is standing back on firm ground carrying a banner with the inscription, "American Policy of Non-intervention." The second panel of the cartoon shows John Bull standing back on firm ground with Uncle Sam and the other nations behind the banner, "American Policy of Non-intervention." Under the cartoon appears the sentence, "America refused to follow Britain's lead in China—and America's policy has prevailed." The point which we wish to emphasize is that America and Britain *are cooperating* in China, but they are cooperating on the American policy of non-intervention, rather than on the British policy expressed by the phrase, 'drastic use of force.' There is a sound basis for British-American cooperation in China, but the question is "Where are we going to cooperate?" On Britain's outworn mediaeval doctrine of military force or on the American doctrine of conciliation? A few days ago the *North-China Daily News*, the 'official' British newspaper in Shanghai, printed a headline which read, "America Deserts Her Allies." Nothing could do more to damage British-American cooperation than such asinine journalistic tactics. The statement in the first place was false, for America had never approved of the British policy of force in China. A few days later Sir Austen Chamberlain announced that Britain did not intend to use force either. Then there *was* cooperation, but cooperation on the American policy rather than on the British policy. If the British are really interested in promoting Anglo-American unity in China, they ought, first of all, cease talking about it in their newspapers out here, for while using the same language their words do not carry a meaning which Americans understand.

WHY DO "OLD CHINA HANDS" OPPOSE NATIONALISTS?

THE ONWARD progress of the Nationalist armies toward the North is a demonstration of what the late Mrs. Baker Eddy would have termed the triumph of mind over matter. Any one who has seen the rabble which comprises the greater part of the Southern Army and compares it with the much taller, better-set up and better equipped troopers of the North, will understand that the triumphs of the Southerners are certainly not due to pure military prowess. Whether the Northerners at heart are particularly friendly to the Southerners personally or not, they are gradually coming to the point of view that the Nationalist party is imbued with more sincerity than are their own military leaders, who seem to be using the rank and file of their men merely as puppets to further their own personal ends. The Nationalist army is, of course, not without its self-seekers. No army is. But there can be little doubt in the minds of any fair-minded person that the Nationalists have ideals and that they are trying to establish them. If the Northerners have any ideals they have so far not taken any one into their confidence. The mere fact that the triumph of the Nationalists will mean the curtailment of the privileges of foreigners in China is no reason for foreigners to vilify them. Besides being in bad taste, if such actions have any effect at all it will be in the direction of making the position of foreigners out here worse, and not better.

IT IS a rather surprising fact that several foreigners in China who were very sympathetic to the Revolution in 1911 are utterly opposed to the present Nationalist movement, which is undoubtedly merely a continuation of the Revolution. One particular gentleman of British nationality, who was in his earlier days engaged in missionary work, is a good Chinese scholar, was for many years a most successful business man and who is now retired, in former years was always in the forefront in taking up the cudgels on behalf of any Chinese cultural movement. Thus, for instance, he fought hard and successfully to induce the Municipality of Shanghai to sever its connection with the opium traffic. During the Revolution he was enthusiastic and helpful in

advice to the Revolutionary leaders. To-day one finds him bitterly opposed to the only group that professes adherence to the principles for which the Revolution was fought. One cannot help but wonder why? Others who have at times acted as advisers to the Chinese government are equally hostile to the progressive movement. One can hardly explain their attitude otherwise than as confirmation of the theory that men well advanced in years hardly ever absorb any new ideas. These men were brought up and absorbed their culture in North China. Unconsciously they are protagonists for the Northerners. If they were to analyze their motives they would probably find that prejudice and not facts are the deciding factors in their views.

YANGTSZE VALLEY EXPORTS CONTINUE

DESPITE the disturbed conditions prevailing in the Yangtsze valley—at present the disturbances are more financial than military or political—Chinese products continue to arrive from that region in fair volume. Thus we find from recent Customs statistics two British ships, the *Pingwo* and *Whaugpu*, which arrived here May 5 and May 9 respectively, brought between them to Shanghai more than three thousand bales of cotton. Other items brought down by these boats were the following: Tea 175 tons, beans 150 tons, wood oil 125 tons, vegetable tallow 80 tons, antimony regulus 60 tons, tobacco leaf 110 tons. So it will be seen that the Chinese are exerting themselves to supply products that foreigners want to buy. On the other hand it is evident that many import lines are suffering, as the same ships brought back from Hankow (or beyond) quite a list of "foreign goods," and this can only mean that the owners consider that there is at present a better chance of selling these goods here in Shanghai than to take any chance at Hankow. However, that there is any general or united movement for foreign traders to quit Hankow, as intimated by *Reuter* recently, is altogether unlikely. So far as British goods are concerned, the Japanese and Germans could easily supply substitutes and it is a foregone conclusion that the traders of those two nationalities would not agree to remove from the up-river port. As regards American traders they will undoubtedly stay on the spot. America is the principal buyer of raw articles now coming out of Hankow, and American oil and tobacco are in insistent demand there.

Why America Did Not Intervene Following Nanking Incident

BY ROBERT S. PICKENS

HAD the government of the United States contemplated military action in China following the Nanking affair, the attitude of the American people would have made such a course thoroughly unpopular, if not impossible. The final decision of the president to act independently of other foreign powers brought forth chants of praise all over the country, even in Southern United States where the acts of a Republican official generally are wholeheartedly condemned. The American people are prosperous, reasonably happy and the red hued nightmare of bolshevism causes but little knee-shaking and no loss of sleep.

It is not strange, in the light of American public opinion, that most of the anti-Chinese feeling aroused by the Nanking affair was aroused in China and not in the United States. There was, and is, honest indignation over the murder of Dr. Williams, but that indignation was not strong enough to sweep the country into hysterics and cause the government to so far lose its head as to send any great armed force into China to teach the Chinese how to run their own country. It is extremely hard for the average American citizen to see the logic, propriety, or necessity, of the government risking thousands of lives and spending million of dollars defending the questionable rights of citizens who have contributed most of their time and money to another country and who apparently feel that, at the slightest affront to them, the United States government is honor bound to rush an army for their protection, always at the expense of those who have remained at home. It is the private opinion of the average man of the streets in the United States that if Americans who go into China do not wish to run the risk of property damage or loss of life they might as well stay at home.

Since coming to China I have heard bitter and disparaging comment on this typical mental attitude of the American people. One man described it as "a Will Rogers state of mind." Another declared that "the American people admire nationalism in other countries but when Americans are patriotic they get sore." This leads me to observe that the average American mind is more or less akin to the "Will Rogers mind" and there is no chance of changing it. The American also believes that nationalism, when used as a synonym of patriotism, should be confined to the country in which the patriot has an inalienable and unquestionable right to be patriotic. It is rather silly for an American to be so pro-American in China, a country in its own right, with its own right to the kind of nationalism it wants. This, of course, is not an opinion of mine. I am merely endeavoring to mirror the mind of America so far as the present situation in China is concerned.

It is a matter of impossibility for the American to get excited about the loss of trade in China. He feels that if the conditions in China are not suitable for trade, and that if there is no government with which to make trade treaties, the traders may just as well seek other trading grounds. He will not tolerate for a moment the thought of creating favorable trade conditions by force. The price of human life in America has never been cheap, and there is no hope of ever making it so. The thought of risking American troops in China to create a favorable trade condition is one the American people will never entertain. The price would not justify the product. Great Britain, of necessity, must protect its trade, for on its trade is based the empire's existence. Not so the United States. The United States could easily lose all its Chinese trade and not be affected to any great extent.

The day of scaring the American people with threats of Japanese control of China has passed. The time was when a few Brisbanage editorials would cause the jingo element in the United States to become hysterical concerning the threat of the "Yellow Peril." The American people have come

to smile at Brisbane and his kind and know full well that standing between Japan and control of China is Great Britain and Russia. They also know that Japan is practically bankrupt and about as eager for war as Iceland.

The United States has consistently sounded the slogan "Hands off China," and while she has not kept her hands off, the people have come to believe in the slogan. Certainly they believe in it enough to frown on any proposal which might call for a general transportation of troops across the Pacific. To the average American, China has been a badly kicked underdog, and American sympathy always goes to the underdog. The American doesn't put much faith in most of the government's dealing with foreign affairs, but because of a consistent and constantly expressed friendship for the Chinese, and because of the return of the Boxer indemnity fund, which made the American puff up with pride at his own generosity, the Chinese nation has come to occupy a strong and unique position in American regard. The American believes that he has had a great deal to do with the present nationalist movement, and probably he is not far wrong in the belief. He is of the opinion that much of the desire for independence in the Chinese people was planted by American schools and universities and that what training the Chinese have has been given by Americans. There is an innate appeal to the American ego in the nationalist movement. Although the major portion of them never saw one except for an occasional laundryman, Americans have a prideful interest in the Chinese. Those who have had any dealing with them always have found them interesting, both personally and in point of view. There is no hate for China or the Chinese in the United States and all the bellicose statements from Americans who have taken up the attitude of the Occidental in the Orient, *i.e.*, the attitude of superiority, will never implant any such.

Thus it can be seen that the American will not be aroused to a war pitch by the killing of an occassional American in China. He believes in the principles of the nationalist movement and will do nothing to interfere with it. The American will not get excited by the loss of Chinese trade. It is of no particular interest or importance to him. The old war scare which once caused American teeth to chatter has passed. The American knows Japan can never get any major control over China, and he further knows that Japan is in no state for a war. The old slogan of "Hands off China" has become a part of American thought. He believes other countries should keep their hands off and certainly he will never allow his own government to put her hands in. The American feels that he has helped implant a desire for freedom in the Chinese breast and he likes the Chinese personally.

For the above reasons the American people will never tolerate a government which would interfere with Chinese internal movements. It has been my privilege to watch the development of the Chinese situation into one of the major news stories in the United States. In the capacity of a wire editor for one of the great news services I saw its development as a story and naturally was able to see the editorial reaction, particularly the reaction of the country press.

In the southern part of the United States there was a consistent and repeated warning to the government not to interfere in Chinese affairs. In the rural and in the urban press editorial comment was always opposed to any armed intervention. Here and there a paper took the opportunity to criticize the government for a lack of definiteness, but never for refusing to interfere.

The Beaumont, Texas, *Enterprise* says editorially "Few Americans can see any reason why Americans should pull any other nation's chestnuts out of the Chinese fire" and thereby expresses the opinion of a great cross section of American people who know that the major foreign interests in China are those of Japan and Great Britain.

After writing in the same vein the editorial writer of the Columbia, Mo., *Missourian* says: "While we have a 'sympathy of purpose and thought between English-speaking peoples,' ours is not the consideration of policing awakening peoples. Our stand in China is necessary. American lives and property should be protected. But it is not the duty of the United States to mix in the internal problems of China nor is it necessary that we quarrel with the interests there to the detriment of our future relations with that country."

The Ponca City, Okla. *News* declares: "Time alone will work out the Chinese problem. Intervention is the last step to be considered. The practical withdrawal of foreigners seems the sensible thing."

The McPherson, Kan. *Republican* takes practically the same view in the following: "It cannot be expected that the United States will send an invading army to enter the interior of China and protect such citizens as stay there after their government has warned them to get out. If they stay, they will have to take their own risks."

Coming from the rural press to the staid and conservative Washington *Post*, not as staid or as conservative as the *North China Daily News*, that would be impossible, we find the following: "Obviously the United States has gained nothing by joining the treaty powers in sending an identic note. As the matter stands the United States has lost whatever advantage it might have obtained by dealing separately, and at the same time is faced with the alternative of accepting Chen's unsatisfactory proposals or joining with the other treaty powers in some program for enforcement of the demands. What programs? Military action against the Cantonese? The suggestion is abhorrent to the American people."

The Indianapolis, Ind. *News*, one of the leading papers of the middle West, says: "American property investment in China is substantial, but small compared with the expense of armed intervention."

I could go further and quote hundreds of editorials all urging the government to see that the United States is not embroiled in an Oriental war. The American people are determined not to interfere with a movement which may mean the freeing of a great people from the curse of war lords, or oppression by outside money interests.

It might be said in conclusion that the American people are just as emphatic regarding the relationship between the United States and Mexico, and both President Coolidge and Secretary Kellogg are probably regretting the hornet's nest they stirred up when they rushed troops to Nicaragua. The average American citizen is opposed to interfering in Nicaragua and all the effort of Mr. Kellogg to stir up a fear of bolshevism in the minds of the American people has fallen flat. The average American is quite contented to mind his own business.

Shanghai, June 8, 1927.

Britain and Russia and the Panshen Lama

BY LAWRENCE IMPEY

WHEN one leaves the beaten track and explores the little-known and less-studied development of events transpiring in the Asian hinterland it often is discovered that some of the most interesting aspects of the world-wide struggle between England and Russia are taking place in these little known regions. How many people, for example, have seen the name of the Panshen or Tashi Lama mentioned in the foreign press, and of those few what a small minority could hazard the vaguest guess as to the Panshen's position or his political and religious importance in the Asiatic sphere, or his relation to the present conflict between British and Russian ideas.

That he represents to Buddhists what the Pope does to Roman Catholics, with the difference that far greater spiritual attainment is attributed to him by his followers, is a fact that is generally unknown and its possible results in the realm of politics therefore unregarded. To understand the Panshen's importance at the present time it is necessary to remember also that he comes from Tibet, the "forbidden" country which has been the centre of conflict for a century or more between Great Britain, China and to a lesser extent Russia. For many decades the British have watched with apprehension the manoeuvres of China on the east and Russia on the north of this buffer state which stretches for close on two thousand miles along the northern and north-eastern frontier of India, and her anxiety has naturally become more acute of recent years in view of the tempting base for agitation which Tibet offers to the Soviets in their struggle against the imperialistic Powers.

The British Indian government would probably favor an autonomous Tibet with a British Resident at Lhasa to aid in shaping the policies of the country, and during the last few months it has seemed not impossible that such a dream might be translated into sober fact owing to the necessity of meeting seriously developing threats from Soviet Russia. Numerous troops commanded by Soviet officers are reported as passing through Chinese Turkestan along every caravan trail, while there is more than a suspicion that recent scientific expeditions which have passed this way have included a number of Russians of Red orientation who would be hard put to it to prove their claim to be "scientists." One such party which left Peking not long ago, ostensibly to explore the Tarim basin, was accompanied by representatives of Luft-Hansa, the famous German aviation firm, though doubtless it will be said that these experts were interested in the discovery of fossil remains rather than the designing of possible aeroplane landing stages in the Asian hinterland.

The Clash in Tibet

This slowly developing situation not improbably had its share in the break which occurred in 1924 between the secular and the religious forces in Tibet, represented by the Dalai Lama and the Panshen Lama respectively. All the cause of the quarrel which led to the reported attempt to remove the Panshen by means of poison will probably never be known, but it must have created a feeling of consternation in the minds of the common people, who regard both their spiritual and material rulers as "living gods," when the conflict of ideas suddenly came to a head and was ultimately marked by the flight of the Panshen Lama into China. One would have supposed that in a country such as Tibet, governed almost entirely by its ecclesiastical hierarchy, the authority of the spiritual ruler, the Panshen or Tashai Lama, would have proved supreme and that once the first clash had ebbed away he would have had little difficulty in regaining his position at Tashi-lunpo, in the monastery of which name the Panshen has for generations established his headquarters, under the protection of the city of Shigatze, the principal city of southern Tibet.

Establishes Headquarters in Peking

But whether the Power of the Dalai was greater than had been anticipated, of whether, as Buddhists maintain, the Panshen had other purposes to fulfil in the outside world, the fact remains that he did not halt at the Chinese frontier in security until an opportunity offered for his return, but instead proceeded on his long and perilous journey of many months until at last he reached the shelter of the Forbidden City in Peking. That this spot had become his destination was due to the political acumen of the Chinese government, which has quickly recognised that the influence of the Tashi Lama would remain a continuous force in Tibet even though he himself were two thousand miles away, and had therefore seized the opportunity to send delegates to meet him en route and offer him asylum in one of the buildings of the palace.

Here in the heart of Peking events were soon to prove the wisdom of this action, though to tell the truth the Chinese failed to develop its full possibilities, for down from the plains and steppes of Mongolia, Manchuria, and even from the distant shores of the Volga came a never ending stream of Buddhists to prostrate themselves before their spiritual overlord. Every day the courtyard of the palace occupied by the Panshen was thronged by delegates from every part of Asia, and to the few outsiders who took the opportunity afforded and visited the scene, it still remains one of the most memorable and unforgettable events of their lives.

The present holder of the title of Panshen Rimpoche, which means "Precious Gem of Learning", was installed at Tashi-lunpo in 1888, and is the sixth Grand Lama to hold office there, though the hierarchy of the Panshen or Tashi Lamas dates in reality from the great reform of Buddhism instituted by Tson-kha-pa in the fourteenth century, when he founded the Gelugpa or Yellow Order of Buddhists of which the present Panshen is the head. His personality is an unforgettable one to those who have been privileged to meet him, and the sweetness and kindliness of the smile with which he greets his visitor is that of one who not only works and prays for the welfare of all mankind but also takes a real interest in the individual himself. How far his spiritual powers extend it is almost impossible for a Westerner to judge, standing as he does on an altogether different plane, but the complete and apparently unsought deference which is shown him by Buddhists from the tent colonies of the Kalmucks, the huts of the Buriats, the yurtas of the Mongolians, and the temples of Indo-China, tells its own story.

The Panshen's Opposition to the Soviet?

The interesting factor in the development of the political situation at the present time lies in the Panshen's rising antagonism to Soviet Russia. When he left Tibet it was said that the Dalai Lama was pro-British and that therefore the Panshen was pro-Chinese and not unfriendly to Russia. But the manner in which Moscow has attacked every form of religion, wherever its origin, is now believed to have had its effect on the mind of the pacific Buddhist with his kindly outlook towards all men, until the Panshen is reported to have definitely instructed his followers that Bolshevism is evil and a menace to the welfare of the world. In Peking this saying must have reached thousands who had previously not given the matter any thought, while during the last six months the Panshen's residence in Mukden has been the occasion for the visit of thousands upon thousands of Manchus and Mongols coming from territories bordering on those occupied by the Soviet. To all of these the lesson is reported to have been taught that, Bolshevism is opposed to all forms of religion and is therefore the enemy of Buddhism, so that the true Buddhist "should do all in his power to prevent the spread of Soviet doctrines." This teaching has been carried far and wide throughout Asia by these pilgrims to Mukden, and now it appears that the Panshen has advanced another stage in his journey through the Far East by deciding to visit Inner Mongolia. His headquarters for the time being will probably be Lama Miao or Dolonor, as the territories further north and west are said to be controlled by Red Mongol cavalry officered by Soviet agents; but from this point the Panshen will likely come into touch with many of those nomads of the desert who were unable to reach Peking or Mukden, but who will throng to Lama Miao to bow before their Priest-King.

It can be realised that such contact might have far reaching results as far as Soviet activities in Mongolia are concerned. It has been suggested that those who are opposed to Bolshevism in Asia might endeavour to arrange for the Panshen's return to his own country ere long in order that he might also combat the machinations of Moscow in that direction. How this result could best be attained in view of the fact that the soldiers of the 'Christian general, Feng Yu-hsiang cover most of the practicable routes to Tibet, is somewhat difficult to say. However it might be found possible to arrange for His Holiness's transportation by sea to India and his passage thence through the passes of the Himalayas to his famous monastery of Tashi-lunpo at Shigatze.

Peking, May 30, 1927

HAORIS, KIMONOS,
DRESS PATTERNS
and SCARVES

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What Is A Friendly Gesture?

To the Editor, *China Weekly Review*:

Sir:—In an article entitled "Need for a Gesture" which appeared in the Shanghai *Times* on May 17, 1927, it was mentioned that while the Capital of the new government is at Nanking, and all the officials are on the spot, no invitation has been received from the Government by any of the consuls to return to the city and re-open their consulates, etc.

In reply to this it may be stated that the Republic of China, has remained unchanged, although its administration has undergone certain adjustments. In a number of cases, such as the assumption of duties of high officials, the foreign consuls concerned are notified in writing. For example the present Commissioners for Foreign Affairs at Nanking, Chingkiang and Wuhu, which cities are within the so-called "consular district" of Nanking, notified the foreign consuls of their taking office. Dr. C. C. Wu, the Foreign Minister, has made similar notification to the foreign ministers of his assuming office. However the foreign representatives have so far deliberately ignored these communications and have not reciprocated by sending a reply. Under such circumstances, the foreign representatives have themselves remained away from the friendly treatment of the Chinese officials.

Moreover, it is not on record that any of the foreign consulates in Nanking was closed, since no official notification to this effect has, so far as can be ascertained, been received.

The Nationalist government is disposed and quite pleased to see that business men, missionaries and other citizens of friendly nations, would come to the new capital in order to have a closer observation of the new establishment.

In general, it is our hope that the friendly nations will take notice of the recent main currents going on under the Nationalist regime and the enlightened policy of the Central Government at Nanking.

C. Y. TANG

The Central Political Department
Hu Pu Chai, Nanking China, June 6, 1927.

The Right And Left Wing In Respect To Communism.

To the Editor, *China Weekly Review*:

Sir—In connection with the internal strife within the Kuomintang party, there are two particular points which should always be emphasized. The first one is that the members belonging to the left-wing are not necessarily Communists, whereas the Communists are bound to belong to the left. The second point is that these two names have been used very unrestrictedly. They could be ascribed successively by the spectators to any one just by observing one or two of his deeds as for instance, T. V. Soong was supposed to belong to the C. P. when he was in Hankow and on his arrival in Shanghai, he was madly persecuted by the Communists; Gen. Tang Sang Chi was once upheld by the left-wing, while in his action of suppressing the riots of the labor union, he was severely mocked as being a member of the right; Sun Fo was called a typical right-wing leader, but during his stay in Hankow, he was called vice versa and when General Chiang assisted the development of the C. P., he was labelled by Mr. Chen Tu Hsiu as ths leader of proletariat movement and since the fall of Shanghai and Nanking, he was entitled with the 'running dog of imperialism'; so in fact the persons to be entitled are being put in a mess.

News pertaining the factions of the Southern party published in the papers during these two months is very plentiful but largely from the foreign news agencies with ulterior motive for confounding the minds of the people *i. e.* the marching of Gen. Tang Sang Chi's army to Honan for the defensive and offensive actions toward the North in obedience to the Nanking government was distorted to be ambitious to expand his area and power in support of the C. P. Notwithstanding this, letters and telegrams were promulgated to the public from both Hankow and Nanking each of which tried to defend its rightful position.

The chief differences between the Kuomintang and the C. P. are these, externally, the aims of the Kuomintang are to supplant the imperialism, to seek for racial emancipation, and to recipate the world revolution but it still remains an independent unit possessing diplomatic policies which are neither similar with those of the Soviet government or the Third-Internationalism and internally, according to the plan of the Kuomintang, constructive work is to be conducted as soon as any place is captured whereas the C. P. insists upon the eradication of the old systems of social organization and capitalism by means of class struggle in order to build up a labor government and its policies are in accord with those of the Third-Internationalism.

WANG SHI TSUNG

Yenching Universily, June 4, 1927.

British in Shanghai Celebrate King's Birthday

The principal event of the celebrations in Shanghai in honor of the sixty-second birthday of King George of England was the Torchlight Tattoo. The event took place at the Shanghai race course on the evening of June 3.

The Tattoo was largely attended not only by members of the British community, but by many foreigners of other nationalities. The event had also been advertised with Chinese posters, and although the number of Chinese in attendance within the enclosure was only nominal, there was naturally a huge crowd of Chinese watching from the streets.

Electrical and musical effects were coordinated to produce a memorable spectacle. The English and Indian troops both took part in the display, and they seemed to enjoy the event fully as much as did the spectators. Tchaikowsky's Overture 1812 was played to an electrical display depicting Moscow in flames and the enemy retreating.

Capt. Eisler Departs for the United States

Capt. W. I. Eisler, for many years in charge of United States Shipping Board interests in China, was a passenger for the United States by the s. s. *President Madison* June 4. Capt. Eisler was elected vice-president of the American Chamber of Commerce at the recent annual meeting. and is an expert in all matters connecting with shipping. He organized a firm of marine surveyors in Shanghai which still bears his name.

Capt. Eisler was the principal witness for the defense in the recent trial of former District Attorney Husar, and became the object of considerable unpleasant notoriety over the matter of a Congressional medal which he had been wearing. He admitted under cross-examination that he was not entitled to wear it.

Chinese Consul General Addresses American Audiences

One of the most indefatigable workers which China has, pleading and explaining her case abroad, is Ziang Ling-chang, Chinese Consul General for the eastern district of the United States. Mr. Ziang is hard at work addressing various American organizations, and is also a frequent speaker over the radio. Speaking recently before the Library Lecture Association he explained that the rising tide of nationalism in China was not an anti-foreign movement.

Addressing the Hamilton Republican Club in New York Mr. Ziang lauded President Coolidge's attitude on China. In other addressess he stated that China welcomed foreigners in its country, but opposed their having any greater privileges than the Chinese have themselves. China, he said, did not expect anything more than the right to be mistress in her own house, but she would not be satisfied with anything less.

American and British Forces Move North

General Smedley D. Butler commanding general of the U. S. Marines in China, sailed aboard the U. S. cruiser *Richmond* from Shanghai for Tientsin June 2. On the same day the transport *Henderson* sailed with 1,800 marines for the same destination.

The Blue Funnel transport *Herminius* (British) sailed from Shanghai June 6 carrying the 2nd Battalion The Border Regiment. These troops will land at Weihaiwei and will be held in readiness for eventualities at Peking or Tientsin.

Major General Duncan in charge of the British forces in China arrived in Tientsin June 5.

Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, after a stay of several days in Shanghai on a mission of which no details were made public, has returned to the North. He sailed from Shanghai June 4 on board H.M.S. *Keppel*.

V. G. Lyman, of "Socony" Retires

V. G. Lyman, after twenty-five years service with the Standard Oil Co., has retired, and is *enroute*, with Mrs. Lyman, to the United States, where he will spend several months and then return to Shanghai. He intends to reside here permanently.

Mr. Lyman, in addition to his long service with "Socony" has always been prominent in public affairs. He has been a member of the Shanghai Municipal Council for a number of years, and was particularly active in looking after Settlement matters during the recent troubles. He is President of the Union Club, is a prominent member of the American Chamber of Commerce, and has served on the Whangpoo Conservancy Board.

What The American Press Thinks About It!

American Editors In China

(*The Baltimore Sun*)

J. B. POWELL, editor of the *China Weekly Review*, has as much a stake in Shanghai as any other American there. Indeed, it may fairly be said that his peronal interest in the preservation of privileged foreign status is greater than that of most alien business men, who are but representatives of firms with headquarters thousands of miles away. It is not merely Mr. Powell's home and office, but his entire stock-in-trade, which are situated on Chinese soil, within the international settlement.

So Mr. Powell's editorial opposition to the display of American military force in China has a significance even beyond the courage he has shown in espousing an argument which is anathema to the die-hard and dominating foreign element in Shanghai. By his stand this Missouri-born editor risks advertising revenues, risks curtailment of circulation, and has already received the repudiation of the local American Chamber of Commerce, resolutely hostile to the policy of a "square deal for China" which Mr. Powell advocates. But, as he says, in the long run foreign business in China will prove prosperous only if the justice of the reasonable Chinese claims for treaty rectification is admitted.

It is not without significance that the two outstanding American editors in China—Powell himself and Grover Clark, of the *Peking Leader*—should be as one in arguing that all our national interests are bound up in a liberal policy there. For they are as strikingly familiar with Chinese psychology, as friendly with Chinese leaders in every line, as the average introverted treaty port alien is unfamiliar and hostile.

"No Business To Intervene"

(*Honolulu Star-Bulletin*)

J. B. Powell is a young American newspaperman of China—one who went to Shanghai more than 10 years ago, has made his home there, built up a newspaper and financial journal business there.

An active member of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, he has been sent to Washington to represent it, and has had its recognition and support. Until recently.

A few days ago the American chamber demanded the resignation from its membership of the *China Weekly Review*, which is edited and published by Mr. Powell. Why?

Powell had written in the *Review*:

> "The Chamber of Commerce apparently believes in involving America in complications in this part of the world, which, in my opinion, may have a far-reaching effect, even to the extent of another World war.
>
> "I believe the Chinese have the right to express their views as well as the English or Americans, or others, and so long as I am engaged in the publication of an American paper in Shanghai it is my intention to give them a square deal.
>
> "The American people have no business to interfere in the internal affairs of the Chinese."

Apparently the American chamber in Shanghai favors a "more vigorous" policy by the United States toward China.

And Mr. Powell, apparently, does not believe in sending U. S. warships, marines and landing parties into the zone of trouble and possible war.

He does believe in giving the Chinese a right to express their views. He does believe in keeping America just as far as possible out of complications in the Orient.

The attitude of the American chamber in Shanghai is easy to understand, and there is something to be said for it. Americans with businesses in China have reason to fear that unless those businesses are maintained, they will vanish. It is not an entirely selfish view, for many of these businesses have contracts with consumers—Chinese and foreign consumers. The right type of businessman stands by his contract—"delivers the goods."

For Americans to close up shop means that American business will, in many cases, be turned over to someone else—Russian perhaps, or French, or Japanese, or British.

For their own individual interests, and for the larger interest of American trade in the Orient, Americans in Shanghai feel that they should maintain their businesses. And maintenance, under conditions in China today, calls for armed protection.

We say this attitude is understandable. But because it is understandable does not make it a wise attitude. American policy in China calls for even a larger view.

Insistence by Americans on remaining in danger zones in China is a potent and constant menace to peace between China and the United States.

A handful of foreigners who had remained in Nanking brought on the bombardment of that city by foreign guns. And the "Nanking incident" is used throughout China today to inflame the Chinese against foreigners.

Shanghai is kept comparatively safe for foreigners only by the mobilization there of the most powerful fleet of allied warships ever seen in Oriental waters, and almost as many troops as those who took part in the famous "Boxer" expedition. At any moment there may be a flare-up in Shanghai which will call the foreign warships and troops into action against the Chinese.

Maintenance of trade at the point of the bayonet is not good business. And the presence of the Allied warships in Chinese waters is today quite as much for maintenance of trade as for protection of foreign residents.

The *North China Daily News*, a British newspaper, announces, "British naval officials have worked out a punitive scheme which is understood to have been submitted to London for approval, but which has not yet been sanctioned by Great Britain."

We believe that American public sentiment, as a whole, is flatly against any "punitive scheme," either by American forces alone or in concert with other foreign forces.

Editor Powell may be alone in his stand at Shanghai, but millions of Americans stand with him.

Nanking and Shanghai

(*Baltimore Sun*)

It is an interesting coincidence that the release of the official report of Consul Davis on the Nanking outrages should coincide with disclosures implicating members of the American community at Shanghai with opium smuggling, gun-running and even less savory methods of making money out of extraterritorial privileges. Such revelations do not make the acts of aggression officially attributed to Nationalist troops any the less shameful. But they do help in keeping the balance straight by showing graphically what China has to endure at the hands of crooked and unscrupulous foreigners who carry out their knaveries behind the protection of treaty rights.

The report of Consul Davis on the Nanking trouble is circumstantial and convincing, though perhaps it should be supplemented by a joint inquiry with official Chinese participation before final judgment is passed. But even if the responsibility of Nationalist troops is as clear-cut as the allegations indicate, the case for using it as basis for a far-reaching ultimatum would not be proved. The incident, in which one American lost his life, is an exception to the general safety of foreigners during the fighting between Nationalists and northern war lords. It has already been officially regretted, and compensation offered, by the Nationalist government. And it was doubtless one of the contributing factors to the split in the Nationalist camp, whereby the authority of the radical wing of the movement has been sharply circumscribed.

Can as much be said for the degrading case of Leonard G. Husar, formerly United States District Attorney for China? He has already been convicted of embezzling property while holding his most responsible and delicate post in Shanghai. A former clerk of the United States court there is now serving a prison term in Seattle for the same offense. Behind these convictions lies a sordid mess of charges ramifying through prominent members of the American colony, Husar is also under indictment for accepting a $25,000 bribe from the foreign opium ring in Shanghai. He is said to have admitted in testimony that he received that much again in commissions from a northern war lord for forwarding an Italian gun-running adventure. And instances of this sort are far from isolated. A favorite subject of jocular comment in the foreign clubs of Shanghai is the curious way in which men with small salaries there are able to amass fortunes almost overnight.

There is, of course, no connection between this state of affairs and the deplorable rioting which accompanied the Nationalist capture of Nanking. But to deny the Chinese the right to furious indignation at the scandals which periodically stain the record of foreigners on their soil, yet protected by treaty rights from their control, would be to call the race dishonorable, cowardly and totally lacking in self-respect. The Chinese have their vices, but these three have not been pronounced in their long history.

Dr. Charles K. Edmonds, just back from an extended trip to Nationalist China, asked pointedly in The Sun yesterday, "what nation regulates its affairs primarily upon the basis of foreign interests?" He could legitimately have strengthened his question by inquiring how long China is to submit to a foreign control which actively encourages graft and swindling under the protection of alien warships?

American and Russian Cartoons on China Situation

AMERICAN POLICY PREVAILS IN CHINA

America refused to follow Britain's lead in China— *—and America's policy has prevailed.*

McCutcheon in the Chicago Tribune

THE AWAKENED GIANT

From the *News* (Dayton, Ohio)

SHANGHAI—OURS!

From *Pravda* (Moscow, Russia)

Under the circumstances the wonder is not that foreigners are losing their one-sided privileges in China, but that in the rising against the intolerable situation so little anti-foreign animus is shown.

We Gain A Point In China

(New York World)

If future events bear out the prediction of The *World's* bureau in Washington, the Administration has won a substantial victory in its policy toward China. The *World's* bureau says:

> Recent developments have convinced the State Department that none of the five powers who joined in identical notes to the Chinese Nationalist authorities last month is planning application of military sanctions to compel compliance with the Nanking demands.

Back of this brief statement lies the story of a conflict between two policies diametrically opposed. The outcome of this struggle is of enormous importance to the future relationships of China and the Western Powers.

The Nanking riots occurred six weeks ago, on March 24. They were followed on April 11 by the delivery of five identic notes from the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, demanding punishment of those responsible for the riots, guarantees against future violence and reparation for personal injuries and property damages suffered by foreigners. To these terms the powers attached a warning that unless their demands were promptly met they would "find themselves compelled to take such measures as they consider appropriate."

This was a near-ultimatum, and ever since its delivery on April 11 efforts have been made to rush the Government of the United States into the business of making good on it. Cables from Shanghai began pleading for "prompt punitive measures" as a lesson to the Chinese and a means of upholding Western dignity and prestige. Invariably these cables urged

action which, under the head of punitive measures, would incidentally recover the British concession seized by the Nationalists at Hankow and drive a wedge into the Nationalist movement by a blockade on the Yangtse River. It was not only reported that these were the measures which all foreign experts in China agreed were necessary; it was reported that these were the measures which the Governments themselves, our own Government included, had decided to adopt. Thus on April 19 a despatch from London to the *Herald Tribune* reported that the United States had already "agreed with England, France, Italy and Japan to the presentation of a new five-power note to the Cantonese, which, in consequence, will be sent soon." And "for all practical purposes this note would be an ultimatum." The powers were considering "a blockade of ports under Cantonese control, a naval demonstration on the Yangtse and the occupation of territories now under control of the Cantonese forces." Even when Secretary Kellogg promptly took occasion the next day to deny that the American Government had agreed upon punitive measures, the drive to force this Government into such action went on unabated. It simply shifted its ground to the threat that if we did not act then we should find ourselves alone. The other four powers would break with us and go right on with their ultimatum.

This stage of the dispute was reached last week, and *The World* urged then that the American Government stand pat. There would be no break, we ventured to predict, because on the issue of using force to punish China—and so using that force as to strike a deliberate blow at Chinese Nationalism—no power in the world would dare openly to break with us. Unified action might give a certain sanctity to the sending of an ultimatum. Without unified action an ultimatum was unlikely,.

Events to date have justified this forecast. The American Government has continued to stand pat and there has been no ultimatum. What The *World's* bureau in Washington reports, of the unlikelihood that there ever will be an ultimatum, is confirmed in reports to other newspapers and from other capitals A cable from London now suggests that, while "a strong body of opinion in the British Cabinet" has undoubtedly favored "drastic action," the British Government itself "from first to last" has really never liked the idea of an ultimatum.

In at least three quarters this incident should be instructive. It should serve notice on the interventionists in Shanghai and in London that to date they have made small headway. It should encourage the moderates in China to believe that we do not wish deliberately to make their problem harder for them. It should convince the American Government that it does not have to be in a majority to carry a point in China. It can carry its point by standing pat every time that point turns on the issue of patience, friendiness and a square deal for a young and struggling Nationalism in China.

An Editor Punished

(Bridgeport, Connecticut, Telegram)

John B. Powell, editor of the *China Weekly Review* published in Shanghai, wrote in that paper:

"The (American) Chamber of Commerce apparently believes in involving America in complications in this part of the world, which, in my opinion, may have a far-reaching effect, even to the extent of another World War.

"I believe the Chinese have the right to express their views as well as the English or American, or others, and so long as I am engaged in the publication of an American paper in Shanghai it is my intention to give them a square deal.

"The American people have no business to interfere in the internal affairs of the Chinese."

For uttering these sentiments Editor Powell resigned as president of one of the Shanghai clubs, rather than change the policy of his paper, and his paper was asked to resign its membership from the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce.

Powell had done an unpardonable thing from the viewpoint of those who are tryiug to embroil this country iu China, with the object of pulling their own chestnuts out of the fire. He had told the truth in his paper.

Upholding American Ideals!

(Columbia, Mo., Daily Tribune)

Thos. F. Millard and J. B. Powell, University of Missouri graduates, are in the limelight in the parlous international situation that now obtains in China. Be it said to the credit of the former Missourians, residents of Columbia during their college days, they are both against the five-power hegemony which Great Britain is advocating, and are using their journalistic influence in behalf of a square deal for China—Mr. Millard as a staff correspondent for the *Post-Dispatch* and the New York *World* and Mr. Powell in his capacity as editor of *The Weekly China Review*.

Contrasts in British and American Policy in China

(Manchester Guardian, May 10)

SIR Austen Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons yesterday virtually closes the Nanking affair. Great Britain and four other Powers, it will be remembered, sent to the Cantonese Government a Note, or rather five identic Notes, demanding the punishment of the Commanders responsible for the outrages, an apology in writing from the Commander-in-Chief, and complete reparation for material and personal injuries. In the event of noncompliance the Powers would "find "themselves compelled to take such "measures as they consider appropriate." Mr. Chen, the Cantonese Foreign Minister, replied denying responsibility and suggesting international arbitration. This reply was deemed unsatisfactory and evasive by all the Governments, but their discussion of the "appropriate action" which should follow was rendered futile by the virtual disappearance of an effective Cantonese Government. Under the circumstances it was decided that no further steps could usefully be taken and that the question of compensation should be deferred until some stable Government emerged from the present confusion in China. Since the civil war may well last yet for several years, it is not in the least likely that the question of compensation for the Nanking outrages will ever arise as a separate issue. There will be far graver problems in hand when it comes to peace-making, and it is quite idle to speculate now on a future which will assuredly put current events in an entirely different perspective.

Sir Austen Chamberlain's narrative leaves out of account much that has been reported as going on behind the scenes. Unofficial reports have let it be understood that while Great Britain urged the taking of sanctions against the Chinese the United States Goverument was opposed to anything which savoured of force or might lead to its use. In the end the United States Government was reported to have flatly declined to associate itself in any way with such a policy. Japan and France would not make a stand against the United States, so that this country was left with the choice of acting with the embarrassing assistance of the Italians or of falling into line with America and so preserving the "united front." Sir Austen Chamberlain's reference to these matters (on which, no doubt, diplomatic etiquette required discretion) is to be found only in his statement that "the logic and justice" of reoccupying the Concession at Hankow "at first strongly appealed to us." But he rightly decided that the agreement to hand over the Concession should remain, as it was at the time of its signature, a public witness of our desire to come to friendly arrangements with the Chinese and to meet their nationalist aims. The agreement was not made as a temporary accommodation but as part of our settled policy, and should not be lightly withdrawn even though we had the legal right to denounce it. To what extent the influence of the United States Government helped our Foreign Office to this wise decision it is not now possible to say. But if independent

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Great Britain is urging a concerted action on the part of that nation, France, Italy, Japan and the United States to impose strong punitive measures. These measures would involve occupation of the Yangtse-Kiang river, and ultimately again impose foreign control of China, exactly what brought about the efforts of the enlightened element in China to throw off this yoke and make their country an independent nation and not a satrapy of the European powers.

The United States and Japan are not falling in with the English idea, unholy and wholly commercial, and Great Britain is threatening a three-power hegemony between France, Italy and England, threatening isolation of America. An untoward condition exists in the fact that the American minister at Peking and consular representatives in other cities favor the English plan as against the policy of President Coolidge and the state department. This un-American gentry can, however, be very easily disposed of.

As a result, efforts are being made to suppress the *China Weekly Review*, which recently criticised the policy of the Shanghai Municipal Council and the extreme defense measures at Shanghai. Mr. Powell, a graduate of the University School of Journalism, though, is standing to his guns and continues to broadcast in his newspaper American ideals of liberty and the self-determination of nations, while Mr. Millard continues to tell the people of America the truth regarding the efforts of Great Britain to keep China under European domination, with itself as the chief beneficiary.

America will assuredly not be false to its traditions and its heritage of freedom by joining the English in pillorying and crucifying China.

accounts are to be believed that influence was considerable and may have been decisive. We shall not, unfortunately, reap the proper reward of moderation, because for some weeks the press reports have been telling the world that it was only the United States which counselled moderation, and only Great Britain which strongly resisted her counsel. And if the Chinese have any doubts on the matter, a study of the British press in China will not incline them to give us the benefit of the doubt.

The shelving of the Nanking affair leaves this country free to wait for the emergence of that stable Government in China on which all hope of progress depends. We may have to wait a long time and there will be need of patience. But it would probably be wrong to regard the split in the Nationalist party as really delaying that desirable development. It is true that it has abruptly ended the northward advance of the Cantonese armies, which not long ago looked like taking Peking itself. But the split was probably inevitable, and it is clearly better that it should come now rather than after the Nationalists had attempted to set up a Government for all China. For the Nationalist party contained two irreconcilable forces—the proletarian, which was concerned largely with the appalling conditions of labor and came naturally under extremist and Communist influence, and the more prosperous, more politically minded, and better educated Chinese who had come under Western influences and were concerned mainly with securing the integrity and independence of their country. These latter were as naturally anti-Communist, if not anti-labor, as would be the corresponding classes in Western Europe. This has been quite well understood by the Russian Communists, whose declared policy has been to penetrate the Chinese Nationalist party and bend it to its uses from within. That policy has now come to complete grief; the anti-Communists in the Nationalist party have asserted themselves, and the Russians, if they wish to exercise any influence in China at all, must do so by allying themselves with a purely proletarian movement for which they have themselves said China was not ripe. We shall see. But one may almost take it for granted that the rump of the Cantonese Government still remaining at Hankow and their Russian adviser now regard Chiang Kai-shek and their other former allies who have set up a rival Government at Nanking as the first enemy to be dealt with. The war between North and South is not for the moment, the war which matters. It is the war between the two wings of the Nationalist party on which the probable future of China depends, and the present eclipse of the Hankow faction cannot be taken as by any means decisive.

Robert Klein, Resident of Shanghai Has Congressional Medal of Honor

Above, Left to Right, Robert Klein and his little daughter, Olga and F. Cherry, deputy Marshal, U. S. Court for China. Mr. Cherry is also a retired officer of the U. S. Navy with several medals for good service and heroism. The picture at the Right is Mr. Klein snapped by The Review's photographer, showing Mr. Klein's many medals for bravery and distinguished service while a member of the U. S. Naval forces in the Far East and elsewhere.

Robert Klein, Resident of Shanghai, Has Congressional Medal of Honor

We wonder how many Americans who attended the Memorial Day services at Bubbling Well Cemetery on May 30 noticed a little grey-haired old man, blind, who stood near the speaker and listened intently to the Memorial Day addresses and music?

The man was Robert Klein, American citizen, long time resident of Shanghai, 80 years of age, who served for more than thirty years in the U. S. Navy and is now living here in retirement with his wife and five children. Robert Klein has many reasons for being proud of his record, but he is proudest of the fact that he holds the almost sacred "Congressional Medal for Bravery" and is thought to be the only American resident of China who holds this honor.

Mr. Klein received the Congressional Medal in March, 1904 for outstanding heroism in connection with the rescue of a number of his shipmates who had been overcome by fumes in the 'double-bottom' of the U. S. S. *Raleigh*. The Medal contains on the back the following inscription:

"For Heroism in rescuing shipmates overcome in double-bottoms by fumes of turpentine.

ROBERT KLEIN

Chief Carpenter, Mate, U. S. S. *Raleigh* January 25, 1904."

In addition to the Congressional Medal of Honor, Mr. Klein holds a medal for service with the China Relief Expedition in the Boxer Rebellion, a Medal for service in the Spanish-American War, a Conduct Medal for good service on the U. S. Warships, *Raleigh*, *Helena* and *Monocacy* and also another Medal for "Zeal, Fidelity and Obedience," in connection with service on the U. S. S. *Lancaster*.

Mr. Klein is a pensioner of the American Government receiving the sum of G. $133 a month. He has been retired from the U. S. Naval forces for about sixteen years. He entered the service of the Navy on Sept. 12, 1881 and has been on the following ships; *Guinnebaug*, *Lancaster*, *Trenton*, *Vermont*, *Mohican*, *Helena*, *Pensacola*, *Omaha*, *Monacacy*, *Raleigh*, *Trenton and Independence*.

Mr. Klein has his home in the Chapei district of Shanghai, but since the beginning of the present trouble has resided at 57 Kungping Terrace. He and Mrs. Klein have five children, George, William, Edward, Mary and Olga.

The Congressional Medal of Honor is naturally Mr. Klein's most prized possession and according to his statement it has been in his possession continuously since he received it in 1904 with the exception of about four months some four years ago when he loaned it to a friend.

Interest in the foregoing account of Mr. Klein and his medals was aroused recently in the course of the trial of the former U. S. District Attorney, Leonard Husar on a charge of bribery, when one of the witnessess claimed that he was the recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor, but which fact was shown, later on through cross-questioning, to be inaccurate.

WHAT THEY SAY!

Boston, Mass., May 10, 1927.

Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—All your friends here have been more than troubled to learn of the malicious attacks made upon you in recent days. But all of them also are wishing continued power to your vigorous pen. It is doing a vast amount of good.

RAYMOND T. RICH
(Secretary, World Peace Foundation)

The following is a paragraph from a letter written by the Editor of a magazine in Los Angeles to an American business man in Shanghai who is connected with the American Chamber of Commerce.)

Los Angeles, Cal. May 12, 1927.

"The surprising thing to me, is that you and other foreigners in China do not seem to realize that China has had a civil war for the last six years. You speak about Chinese throwing brickbats at foreigners—there must be a reason. If you will study past history, I think you will understand the reason.—Your statement that (name of Los Angeles magazine) will never receive any subscriptions or advertising from Americans in Shanghai....I can only say that I shall take the same attitude that Mr. Powell of *The China Weekly Review* did... if you Americans who are in business in Shanghai are so narrow minded and so 'arrogant' as to think that you can dictate to any American editor who has an ounce of self respect, and dictate to the American Government in regard to its foreign policy, I am afraid you are erecting a barrier between us and yourselves which will prove more of an injury to you than to us.

"A boycott against America by the Chinese throughout the entire Orient would be far worse than any civil war, and this is exactly what would happen should America join with England in a policy of intervention. You will note that even England has completely reversed her policy in regard to China in the past week. This is in confirmation of the editorial which I ran in the April issue of my magazine, which you so severely criticised. I will leave it to any fair minded person whether I was right or not. Again may I suggest that you write something of a constructive nature instead of criticism and send me same for publication. I shall be very glad to print it. In passing I would also call your attention to the fact that Leonard Husar, former United States District Attorney for China, has been convicted of accepting a bribe of thirty-four thousand dollars from the opium ring in Shanghai. Can you blame some of the Chinese for throwing brickbats at some of the Americans?" G. C.

Honolulu, Hawaii
May 20, 1927.

Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—I wish to congratulate you for your fair editorials appearing in *The China Weekly Review* regarding the China situation and also for your excellent reports to the *Chicago Tribune* which are very different from those 'editorialized-reports' to the New York *Times* from their correspondent, Mr. Moore. I am enclosing herewith an editorial from the Honolulu *Star Bulletin* referring to your stand on the China situation. More power to you.

H. C. C.

Columbia University, N. Y.
May 6, 1927.

Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—I wish to congratulate you on the stand which you have recently taken, despite the opposition of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, and many other interests. This affair has received wide publicity in this country and I believe in general—that Americans who are intelligent enough to have thought on this matter at all, are in favor of your position. Your editorial took courage of a very fine sort, and shows that though you have gone through a severe ordeal, you are able clearly to see the implications which any other position means. All power to you. C. G.
(Former Resident of China)

Carlton College
Northfield, Minn., May 9, 1927.

Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—We have been watching events in China with great interest and were delighted to read your editorial. We were not at all surprised at the opposition it has encountered, but all the more credit to you for standing your ground. We are not where we can slap you on the back and say, 'Go to it, boy,' though we have just given a big, long cheer for you.

I shall be very much mistaken if within a very few years those who are now opposing you do not come to see that not only is your stand right but that their best and only chances of doing business in China are through the good will of the Chinese. Good luck to you? W. W. B.

Peking, May 28, 1927.

Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—Let me congratulate you on the splendid service you have given both to China and to the United States in your fearless advocacy of a policy of non-intervention in China's affairs for the United States. In the midst of a time when hysterical rumors were cabled aronnd the world you tried to present actual facts, when commercial interests tried to dictate the policy of your paper you resisted without flinching, and you continue your course steadily now that one crisis is past. I enclose $10 for a subcription.

I have just been reading your editorial entitled, 'Have the Interventionists Been Squelched?' and wish to share with you a few thoughts which had come to me earlier but are better clarified now. Here in Peking we are struck by the change in Chinese opinion since President Coolidge's speech at the *United Press* dinner, at which he gave such definite assurance of his determination to keep America out of any interference with China's internal life. The effect of President Coolidge's attitude has been to break up the whole plan for intervention, It is my impression that the Chinese attitude now is more frankly cordial toward America than it has been for many months, if not for years....You are entirely right when you say that President Coolidge, by taking definite steps to stop and rebuke the interventionists, has placed himself in the class of real American statesmen who have been able to sense the real situation in this part of the world and of more importance, to sense America's real opportunity in the new day that is dawning in the Orient. L. C.
(An American)

Tokyo, Japan,
May 26, 1927.

Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—I have been on the point of writing to you for some weeks, congratulating you on the 'guts' you have been showing in your scrap with our compatriots in Shanghai. I am very far from agreeing with your views, but I am very much on your side in the matter of fighting those who want to choke off opinions contrary to their own. I wish you the best of good fortune.

AN AMERICAN

Tsinan, Shantung Province,
May 24, 1927.

Editor *The China Weekly Review*:—While I have always appreciated your efforts in advocating justice and fair-play on behalf of China and have always looked upon you among all the foreign editors in Shanghai as the only one maintaining an impartial and sympathetic stand for China's aspirations, I have been astonished at the recent abrupt and unjustifiable step on the part of the American Chamber of Commerce in demanding the resignation of *The Review* from the Chamber. In view of the fact that a great number of intelligent Chinese people have always looked upon *The Review* as a far-sighted journal of opinion, the recent action of the 'die-hards' in Shanghai can only be interpreted as a fatal blunder. American interests in China cannot be promoted better than by the policy which you have been following....It is indeed difficult to convince those foreign 'bigots' in Shanghai of the changed situation in this prrt of the world, but I must say that you have already done a fine piece of work under difficult circumstances and so long as you enjoy the support of thoughtful people, your success is assured, despite the calumnies and vituperations of your enemies.

A SUBSCRIBER

Dairen, South Manchuria,
May 26, 1927.

Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—I have only had opportunity to scan quickly the controversy which you have had with the American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai with regard to the matter of their request for your resignation. From the facts I learn it would seem that they are taking a stand which is entirely commendable as it was inconsiderate, to say the least, for them to request your resignation in such an abrupt manner. Most assuredly we should seek to prevent embroilment in the Chinese situation by sending troops beyond those absolutely necessary for defense of our citizens' lives and their property. Nothing but harm can come from firing on innocent Chinese which must of course result from the despatch of large forces in gunboats to the interior up the Yangtsze. Personally, I feel that the Chinese will be more quickly brought to appreciate the value of foreign trade with Japan, the British Empire and the United States, when

they are deprived of it. How that course may be made practicable, I am not now prepared to say, though I am quite sure that the Chinese will suffer more from stoppage of trade with the foreigner than will the latter. Nor do I believe the issue is merely one of trade. A public opinion is forming in China and a nationalism is spreading, though the policy of the American Government should be in accord with a discerning attitude toword the nature of that nationalism....Such assistance as the Powers give to his cause (Chiang Cai-shek) must be moral, such as tacit or actual recognition when the time comes, and not in the form ot money or cooperation with his troops. For China is not unlike Russia in that foreign interference can only bring disaster. So it was with foreign support of Denekin, Yudenitch, Wrangel and the rest. So it has been in China.

With best wishes for the success of *The Review*!

AN AMERICAN

Hankow, May 26, 1927.

Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—This is just my personal note of greetings for your strength of conviction and the courage of expression in regard to your editorial policy and our Nationalist Movement at this time. This conveys to you my best wishes for your further success and growth in whatever you undertake.

CHINESE ENGINEER

Shanghai, May 28, 1927.

Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—I have been following with appreciation your broadminded and unbiased editorials as appeared in *The China Weekly Review* concerning the kind of attitude which the friendly governments should take toward China in her time of honest struggle for a better state of things. The Powers one and all have from time to time officially declared their desire to see China unified under a stable and responsible government, and their willingness to cooperate with her for the realization of that desire.

Unfortunately, a few foreign residents in Shanghai have taken exception to what you honestly believe, and meted out injustice and hatred toward you. But the fair-minded men among both foreign and the Chinese people do wish to assure you ot their sympathy, and to express their admiration for your conviction in the advocacy of what will bring peace to China and commercial prosperity to the whole world. Your support to your Government's policy of non-interference in China's affairs has been most timely, and your stand for fair-play, justice, and world peace has been one of great courage, far-sightedness and wisdom. Your editorial iufluence has been far-reaching. I believe you have given to the world the sorely needed representation of facts and the correct presentation of the solution of the present situation in China.

With best wishes for your continued success!

A CHINESE

Washington. D. C.
June 4, 1927.

Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—I was very much surprised and also grieved to learn that the editorial in which you asked the Americans in China to stand by the American policy was so ungraciously received. I read that editorial twice and I may be very dumb but for the life of me I cannot see a thought in it that is not commendable. The action of the Americans was about as bad a case of ingratitude as has ever come to my attention.

One of the things that surprised me while I was in China three or four years ago was what I thought was the stupidity of a great many Americans in that country whose personal form of indoor and outdoor sport seemed to be knocking the American Government. I told some of them that this was very short-sighted on their part; that the Government was spending many millions of dollars each year to build up American prestige in the Orient, and that they were doing all they could to tear it down.

I was indeed sorry to learn that these people had vented their spite on you, and I am wondering what they think now that the other governments have adopted the American policy.

WASHINGTONIAN

New York, May 11, 1927.

Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—I have read very much about you and the policy of *The China Weekly Review* in the newspapers here lately, and many of my friends have told me that they have sent messages to you congratulating you on your courageous stand and your struggle against persecution. You have many friends among people in all walks of life here and they are all for you. I am sure that righteousness will win in the end, tor you have, by your stand added another reason for pride to your career and another proof of your friendship for China. I congratulate you for your action and your courage. In several of my public addresses dealing with Chinese-American relations recently, I have touched upon your case. C. Z. L.

Some Facts About the Split in the Kuomintang

BY FU-JEN

(*in the Hsien Tai P'ing Lun, or Contemporary Review*).

OUT of the shouting and tumult of the Northern expedition, a Nanking government has suddenly appeared, hostile to the Northerners and dividing control with Hankow. To those who understand neither Chinese politics nor world affairs this will seem to be merely another "Chinese farce." but serious examination will show that it has great significance. Fundamentally, Communists have Communistic principles; Chinese Kuomintang hold Chinese Kuomintang principles. Since the two sets of principles differ, no permanent union of the two is possible. But it was evident that the two parties had points ot similarity in the beginning of their policies and the first stages of their program, so it was necessary that at first the two should stand together under a single banner; but it was also inevitable that after reaching a certain point the two should separate, for their ultimate aims were different and their policies divergent. From the standpoint of the Chinese revolutionary movement as a whole it is indeed a question whether the two should have united even for these earlier stages, but they did in fact unite, and the complications faced today are unavoidable facts. Still one can anticipate that any forced way of glossing over the present difficulties might only make unavoidable even greater complications later on. Since Nanking and Hankow have already and most definitely cut off connections with each other, we need waste no time in speculating on what might have happened had they remained united. What we should investigate is the position of the Nanking and Hankow governments, and the strength that each respectively represents, together with their relations to each other and to their enemies.

The formal and literal foundation for each of these governments is something about which we outsiders know nothing. We hear that Hankow opposes the "new militarism" and the counter-revolution; while Nanking attacks Communism. Battle cries are best when simplest but realities are not so simple as such phrases indicate. That there has been Communism in China, and that Communists have been at work within the Kuomintang are facts no one can deny; at the same time there has been proof, here and there, that within the Kuomintang there was a distinction between a Right and a Left wing. Further, there seems to have been another division within the Left wing of the Kuomintang. One group had already entered the Communist party. There is no problem as to the place of this group in the party as a whole. The other group consisted of men who had not entered the Communist party, but expressed a degree of sympathy with Communistic policies. This latter group may be called the Left wing of the present Kuomintang.

Hankow and Nanking Governments Compared

This Left wing and its relations makes the distinction between Kuomintang and Communists no simple matter. Moreover, the position of the Hankow and Nanking governments within the party as a whole cannot be called perfectly clear. The questions whether or not Hankow's strength is entirely Communist strength, and whether or not Chiang Kai Shek is a new militarist, need not be discussed; but as a basis for a study of the facts we should admit that the political strength of Hankow is almost entirely in the hands of the Communist party, while the leadership of the Nanking government is not limited to Chiang Kai shek. There are also such men as Wu Chih Hui, Ts'ai Yuan Pei, and Li Shih Tseng. These older men have been tried as by fire. Everyone recognizes them as leaders of the Chinese Kuomintang. A political party is created by men, policies are carried on by men, in every case the central group of men in the party must count as the pulsing heart of the party's life. If the Hankow group with the approval of the Kuomintang had taken down the Kuomintang signboard and definitely hung up the signboard of Communism, there would be nothing to discuss. If they wish to present themselves in the eyes of certain people as the essential Kuomintang, they should, in addition to giving positive support to the Three People-principles, persuade this same group of elders to do a little propaganda for them. But at present this group not only does not approve of Hankow; on the contrary, it forms the central group in the Nanking government. We must admit that from our standpoint as outsiders the core of the Kuomintang is at Nanking and not at Hankow.

This puts the Left wing of the Kuomintang in a very bitter situation. Since they are not Communists they cannot be trusted by the Communist leaders. Just at present in the

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struggle between Communism and their enemies the latter naturally welcome the help that this group brings. But suppose some fine morning the Communists are successful, could that party on historical grounds and in loyalty to its principles admit this Left wing as party members? In such a situation there would be two courses open to the so-called Kuomintang Left wing either to reject their own principles and enter the Communist party, or get out as silently and as rapidly as possible. It is not probable that the Left wing will accept either horn of the dilemma, but they should know that had they been strong enough to control the situation the cause to which they are most devoted now, viz., a united battle front against a common enemy, would not have broken down to the degree reached today. With these qualifications there is no harm in saying that the Hankow government represent the strength of the Communist party, and the Nanking government that of the Kuomintang. A superficial measure of the strength of the two governments could be made by noting the size of their armies, and the extent of the territory controlled by each, but the actual power—one might say the latent—of each government must be measured by the extent to which each wins support from the people.

Communism as a Russian Product

There is, of course, a case to be made for pure Communism, but one cannot but be skeptical as to the extent to which members of the Kuomintang are actually working for pure Communism. The first item that leads to our skepticism, aside from rather shallow propaganda documents, is that we have never seen any important publications devoted to a thorough-going discussion of the problems and principles of Communism, nor any discussion of a constructive program that is to follow when Communism has been established. We do not believe that true converts are to be won by a word or two of shallow publicity, or lured by a bit of personal advantage.

The second item that underlies our skepticism is the fact that Chinese Communism is not a "Made in China" product; it has been manufactured for Chinese by Russians. Communistic ideas have been fermenting in Russia for a long time. We would not dare to say that there are no Russian Communists who conscientiously believe in a Communism that over-leaps national and racial distinctions, but we certainly cannot believe that the millions of Russians outside of the Communist party hold such beliefs. Let us suppose that the Communist world-revolution takes place on a grand scale. Could any one guarantee that at the present stage of intelligence and morals there would be absolutely no occasion for any exchange of insults between one race and another, or even between one Soviet and another? The answer is obvious. That is simply a dream, and an undreamable dream at that. From the Chinese point of view, even if we wished to enter the Third Internationale, we ought not to beg Russians to give us an introduction.

The above has been said on the assumption of the success of Communism. Suppose we open our eyes and examine the present position of China. Is the problem by any means as simple as all that? The Japanese Empire lies opposite to us. Before and behind, to right and left, and all around us there is a ring of imperialists. Within appropriate limits they wish neither to stir up trouble between themselves nor to trouble us, but if a Communistic government should gain control of the whole country endangering their own existence, could they leave it quietly alone? Suppose they should decide on strong measures. Without pointing to other matters, just note the single item of weapons, for which we have no proper factories. Propaganda manifestos will not withstand shells.

Communist activities endangering China and threatening the life of the Communist party are none the less from the point of view of Soviet war plans quite irrefutable. China was to begin with an extremely poverty stricken country. The addition of the external and internal disturbances of the last few years has reduced the living conditions of the whole people to an almost impossible point. Meanwhile a crowd of men in power have no other idea than to recruit soldiers today and issue rations tomorrow, impoverishing and exhausting the country to the very limit. Even poverty stricken hamlets and secluded backwater regions cry out for justice. The whole people realize that these conditions are unendurable. At such a juncture the cry is raised, "Follow us. We will overthrow all the people and all the institutions that oppress you. We will definitely release you from pain and bitterness and give you happiness." Who would not gladly make some effort for these poor and suffering people?

How Youth is Made Use Of

But who has time to study the theoretical problems involved? Who has time to ask the why and wherefore? Perhaps life itself is impossible. "Never mind, act first and investigate afterward," cries a group of warm-hearted youth. And just here lies the latent power of Communism. Soviet Russia has noted this point and has given time to the careful study of it.

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The young make courageous fighters and are most susceptible to emotional appeals. Moreover, they are for the most part propertyless, so the Communists use the young as the spear head for their attack. If they win, good; but even if they lose, it makes good propaganda. For, if they lose the oppression of society will increase and opportunities for a Communistic movement will increase. It is for these reasons that Soviet Russia not only encourages the youth of China in a direct attack on imperialists, but even longs for an aggressive military attack upon China by the great powers; for at that stage, when the suffering of the Chinese has become even greater, everyone in China, with the exception of a small group of foreign henchmen and the totally ignorant, will want to fight to the death against imperialists.

This scheme, if put in plain terms, should be called a cruel strategem. The jesting proverb puts it, "Luring dogs into the pen." Once you see through it the plan is worthless. But it is extremely hard to get a public that is longing for release to see through the scheme.

To sum up, the growth of the Communist party is not due to direct propaganda but to the reaction against oppression. The more vigorous the oppression and the more bitter the conditions of life, the more rapid will be the increase of Communism. To overthrow the present Hankow government would not mean an overthrow of this latent strength of Communism. Communism does not fear powerful militarism. The greatest enemies of Communism are those who are preparing to build up a new China and to increase the welfare of the people of the whole country. A survey of the present situation throughout the country shows that the Nanking government is the only group which has risked being suspected of such constructive effort. Of course, this makes the Nanking government the bitter enemy of Hankow.

Our words should not be too eager. With everything at sixes and sevens our hopes should not be raised too high. But we do express two hopes: First, if the Nanking government does cherish the high desire to construct a new China, let it, as early as possible, produce somewhere within the area of its influence positive results that will prove to the heart of the nation its worthiness to accept that high responsibility; second, if the deeds of the Nanking government can carry the conviction that it has determined upon constructive work and has capacity to achieve the same, then let the whole nation give support in pushing forward the effort.

A Fund For Chinese Students at Cornell

Chinese students at Cornell University will have the benefit of a fund of $6,000 (Gold) established by the class of 1901 in memory of Willard Straight.

About $300 will be available for grants annually beginning next year. Applications for 1927-28 are now being received.

Willard Straight's classmates designated this use for the memorial fund on account of his interest in the Chinese people and his efforts to cement the friendship between China and the United States. After he graduated from Cornell he held consular and other posts in the Far East and in 1909 was appointed to represent the American group of international bankers in China.

Sao-ke Alfred Sze, the Chinese minister at Washington, is a member of the class of 1901, and the class has expressed a wish that so far as is practicable Mr. Sze be consulted in the selection of the Chinese students who are to receive the benefits of the fund.

America's "Millionaire Hobo" Visits Far East

James Eads How of St. Louis, for many years famous throughout the United States as the "Millionaire Hobo" was in Shanghai for a few hours on Saturday, June 4, on his way back to the United States from a trip of investigation in the Philippine Islands and South China. Mr. How had planned to attend the conference of the Pan-Pacific Labor Unions which was scheduled to meet in Canton but when he arrived in Canton he found that the conference had been transferred to Hankow, hence he was unable to attend. While in Manila, Mr. How assisted in the inauguration of a labor school.

According to Mr. How's statement his purpose in coming to the Far East was to investigate conditions from the standpoint of a possible future war which might involve the United States. Upon his return to America it is his purpose to lecture before labor unions on this subject. He is one of the officials of a labor organization known as the International Brotherhood Welfare Association.

Mr. How, who fell heir to a considerable fortune in his youth, has devoted most of his life to uplift work among the poorer classes in the United States, particularly the floating laborers known as "hoboes." He has assisted in the formation of lodging houses in many large cities for this purpose. He now makes his home in San Diego, Cal.

Mme. Sun Yat-sen Interviewed at Hankow

BY RANDALL GOULD

United Press Staff Correspondent

"CHINA'S revolution must go on. We can allow nothing to stand in the way of that. Please tell the people that I have not changed, that I believe still in the Nationalist Government here, and that I feel none of the forces working against me and this Government can matter in the least so long as we have good consciences."

The speaker was Madam Sun Yat-sen, widow of China's greatest modern idealist; the place was Hankow, where Madam Sun is alleged by enemies of the Wuhan Nationalist Government to be "imprisoned" and forced to lend the apparent support of her name against her own will; and the occasion was an exclusive interview granted the United Press for the expressed purpose of setting at rest a variety of sensational rumors concerning this youthful and magnetic American-educated lady who is rapidly winning a place of leadership in her own right.

A certain glamor attaches to the very name which Madam Sun bears. This is particularly true as the months pass and the memory of the late Dr. Sun grows steadily into a place in Nationalist China comparable only to that held by the name of Lenin among supporters of Soviet Russia.

Is Modest and Retiring

Among opponents of the Wuhan Nationalists there is a tendency to make Madam Sun appear personally mediocre, a puppet with a high-sounding label. It is true that Madam Sun is modest and retiring, receiving few visitors and preferring to devote her energies to her work; but what is not generally realized is that she is a person of intellectual force and independence as well as of exceptional personal charm.

"They say that I stay here because I am forced to stay here—that I am not a true supporter of this Government," explained Madam Sun with a smile. "Judge for yourself. Do I seem to be held captive, here in my house? Do I seem unhappy, or compelled to do things I do not want to do?

"I want you to tell everyone that such stories are perfect nonsense. These stories, and others much worse in nature, are being whispered around in a futile effort to discredit me and my family and the great Nationalist movement to which I am devoted. Of course I am sorry that such things happen, but I am not greatly troubled because I am acting according to my conscience. If the conscience is clear, nothing else is of much consequence."

There is a quality of sweetness and personal appeal about this slight woman with the wistful smile—a quality dangerous to the professional aloofness of newspaper interviewers. And so it is well to glance for a moment at the actual conditions under which Madam Sun is living and the activities with which she busies herself.

Lives Quietly on the Bund

Madam Sun is not, as gravely reported by an American bishop, charging about battle-fronts in her private motorcar and directing military operations. Neither is she immured in close confinement in order that the name of Sun Yat-sen may be kept in Hankow. She is living quietly in a third-floor apartment overlooking the Hankow Bund and the foreign gunboats on the Yangtze river, and her days and evenings are taken up with an endless variety of activities on behalf of the Government to which she adheres.

Red Cross organization is one of her latest occupations. She has been intensely interested in the Political Academy at Wuchang and the girls' work there but at present the Red Cross work—her own share being in part the enlisting of foreign nationals—is taking up a large share of her time. She is a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang and of the Political Council of this same body, the two most important groups in the whole party organism, and she is an official of the Nationalist Government as well.

Dr. Sun's ideas on the necessity for foreign help in China are shared by Madam Sun. She points out that her husband believed in "socialism through capitalism" and the facts of her own foreign training, her perfect command of English, and her personal appeal make her of great service which will doubtless be even greater in future if the Government successfully weathers its current crises and gains a genuine national control which it still lacks at present.

"We must have faith," declares Madam Sun with a fervor almost religious in intensity. "We must keep close to our ideals. If we let false rumors and alarms disturb us the revolution will be lost. But we shall stand firm, and the revolution will not be lost"

Admiral Bristol Comes To China

The following article dealing with the work of Admiral Bristol in the Near East, was written by Walter S. Hiatt and appeared in the May issue of Association Men, the magazine of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. The article is of particular interest at this time owing to the fact that Admiral Bristol has been appointed to the command of the U. S. Naval forces in China waters and is now on his way to Shanghai from Constantinople where he has served for several years as American High Commissioner to Turkey.

"GIVE my regards to Admiral Bristol."

That is generally the parting injunction of any American who has been in the Near East and has a friend or acquaintance departing therefor.

Why?

Because no American has ever gone to Constantinople, the heart of the Near East, where Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol has been United States High Commissioner for seven years, without sooner or later coming to look on the Admiral as his particular and personal friend.

Admiral Bristol

"Glad to know you. What can I do for you?" That's his greeting, and being told, he does it, easily, swiftly, and passes on to the next work in hand.

Incidentally, the Admiral and Mrs. Bristol frequently give a Saturday evening reception to which everybody is welcome. It isn't a very grand, stiff, formal reception that costs a great deal of money, for the Admiral is a poor man. But those receptions are joyfully successful.

Through this American Embassy in the *rue Kabristan*, front doors looking on the old Frank or European quarter of Pera, giving a birdseye view of the Golden Horn and Stamboul, have passed not hundreds nor thousands but tens of thousands of hapless Greeks, Armenians, exiled Russians, Turks, above all lonely Americans," French, English, Italians, officials and civilians, looking for and finding help, comfort, above all a word of kindness.

Only a good man, I think, can be kind, and Admiral Bristol is a good man.

One rather thinks of military men as fire-eaters, as hard-boiled, brutal in mind and action. Yet closer contact often reveals, in the big military man, hidden behind the disciplinarian and the hard fist, a warm, understanding, sometimes a tender heart.

It is not easy to be good in the Near East, and particularly has this been true during the years Admiral Bristol has been there, when war, famine, poverty, disease, personal and racial hatreds have reached an unparalleled zenith, when to be the friend of one neighbor meant being the enemy of all others.

Admiral Bristol is a sailor's man that is he is immensely popular with the men of the American Navy.

A Y. M. C. A. Secretary learned how the Admiral stood with the sailors on one occasion when he was in charge of a family excursion party he had organized. After the day's outing and at night on the way home, the tipsy captain and crew of the vessel refused to land the party until a sum of money above that agreed on had been paid.

It was a lawless harbor and one of those situations that can try even the experience of a Y man. When the vessel was

close to shore the Y. M. C. A. Secretary managed to get one of the men of the marooned party ashore for help. The man met some American sailors in the street and told them "Bristol" had sent for help. They came double quick, tearing aboard, threatening the crew with much violence. The Y. M. C. A. Secretary's name is also Bristol and he has no doubt they would have come anyway, but certainly not so quickly had they not concluded it was "The Admiral," as they call him, who was in danger.

To understand the work of Admiral Bristol, one must first have some of the background of the lands in which that work has been done. Broadly speaking, his influence has been felt from the Mediterranean to the Caspian Sea. It has been ever the zone of wars and devastations. Smyrna, for instance, has been three times burned. This zone has been the foraging ground for Zenophon, for Alexander the Great, for Cyrus, for Greeks and Romans and Mongols, for the Crusaders. Just a detail. Armenia has a history twenty-five centuries old, it was an organized nation a thousand years before there was one in north Europe. It's last king, Leon VI presided at a peace conference in France in 1386, in a successful effort to terminate the Hundred Years war between France and England. Another detail. Armenia was the first nation of a pagan world to officially adopt Christianity.

A few lines of fact about the man whose work has been in this background. Born in New Jersey in 1868, a graduate of the Naval Academy in 1887, his first war service was on the battleship Texas off Santiago during the Spanish-American war. Later he specialized in the torpedo and air development of the Navy, was in charge of this branch from 1913-16, then went on sea duty in the World War. commanded the Oklahoma and the North Carolina in convoying troops for a year, then was in charge of the United States Naval base at Plymouth, England.

He is short, wiry, brown-eyed, modest, a typical Navy man about whom always lurks the dignity that comes from a constant sense of responsibility. Frequently in contact with newspaper men and writers, he invariably asks them not to mention his name, and he means it. In matters of duty his courage is boundless, and he maintains by word and pen his conviction to the last ditch.

It was this sort of a man who was sent, August 12, 1919, to the Near East, at first to command American vessels in those waters and re-open the American embassy, sealed up after the departure of Ambassador Morgenthau.

Immediately he was thrown into the political and military turmoil of these ancient lands, into a diplomatic position that is unique in American history. It is paralleled in some measure by Captain Matthew Calbraith Perry, the American naval officer who in charge of a squadron of Navy vessels finally in 1854 negotiated the American treaty with Japan.

"But above all things Truth beareth away the victory." Admiral Bristol at once saw disaster-impending in the Near East, growing out of the rivalries of the European powers which had just concluded a peace and assumed this peace would be operative in the Near East.

Smyrna had been occupied May 15, preceding Admiral Bristol's arrival. He was soon called on to preside at an Ally conference to determine if the Greek occupation had been accompanied by violence. This conference reported in the affirmative, and Admiral Bristol recommended that in the interest of the Greeks, peace, humanity, a new war be averted by a Greek withdrawal.

He was not listened to, but events more than bore out his judgment. Not only was there a new war, disastrous to the Allies, but all relief work of reconstruction was crippled. Hundreds of millions of American money for permanent relief was diverted by immediate needs. Worse yet, hundreds of thousands of more widows and orphans were made, men perished by hunger or bullet in numbers that cannot be known. A triple Bear Garden it became from the Mediterranean to the Caspian.

Just a pitiful detail. The Y M C A suffered immediately in the loss, Feb. 1,1920, of its Constantinople secretary, James Perry, and his assistant, Frank Johnson, shot near Aintab, perhaps mistaken by Turks for French soldiers. The fine Association work being done at Adana was interrupted to do such work as this, the caring for refugees from the massacre of Marash, when men and women fled through the mountains, in the snow, from the Turks engaged in that new war.

These are bits of the picture of the disaster which engulfed the Near East, and in the face of earnest warnings, pleading from Admiral Bristol.

During those years his work doubled, quadrupled. There piled upon his desk diplomatic, military, social problems in endless number. Morning, noon, night, he sat there, always prompt, kind, always a minute for any detail, and never excited.

(*Continued on page 45*)

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In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of	Cause No. 2923
ALEXANDER McGREGOR,	Estate No. 649
Deceased.	NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of ALEXANDER McGREGOR, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before December 4, 1927, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

CHAUNCEY P. HOLCOMB
c/o Fessenden & Holcomb
2 Kiukiang Road
SHANGHAI.

Men and Events

The death occurred at Brookline, Mass., June 6, of S. C. Keith, managing director of The Amos Bird Co., which has a large factory at Shanghai devoted to the manufacture of egg products.

Governor General Leonard Wood of the Philippines, was aboard the *s. s. President Madison* which sailed from here June 4, after the usual twenty-four hours stay. He is on his first holiday to the United States in six years.

C. W. Atkinson, general manager of the Standard Oil Co. in Shanghai, since 1918, died June 5 at Coronoada, Calif. Mr. Arkinson retired in February this year, after suffering from ill health for several years. He had not yet reached his fiftieth year.

Elanor M. Hinder is the author of an instructive contribution to the "*Green* Year" *Supplement*, issued under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association of China, entitled, "The Y. W. C. A Seeks Its place in a Social Revolution."

Raymond Thomas Rich, formerly a member of the faculty of Canton Christian College, Canton, has been appointed secretary of the World Peace Foundation of Boston. Mr. Rich returned to the United States about two years ago and has been serving as field secretary for the Foreign Policy Association of New York.

Commencement exercises were held June 4 at the Comparative Law School (Soochow University) in Quinsan road, Shanghai, on the occasion of the graduation of a large class. Addresses were made by District Attorney Sellet, former Acting Dean, Chief Justice Hu Ye-ku, of the Shanghai Provisional Court, and Judge Sarkou Ou. Dr. John C. H. Wu, principal of the school, presided.

J. Warner Brown, who has been manager of the branch of the American Oriental Banking Corporation in Tientsin was in Shanghai for a brief period last week on his way home to the United States on leave. Amos Hiatt, formerly manager of the branch of the American Oriental Bank in Chungking, which was sold to Chinese interests on March 30, will take Mr. Brown's place in Tientsin during his absence in America.

The elder son (aged four years), of David Au, general secretary and sub-manager of the Sincere Co., was kidnapped in Chapei several days ago by a man wearing a Shantung military uniform. The youngster was simply taken away from his mother at the point of a pistol. Mr. Au was a former student of St. John's University, is a returned student from England, and a member of the Rotary Club. He is a son of the late Au Bing, one of the founders of the Sincere Co. and a well-known philanthropist.

The Emergency School of Chinese Studies announces that a summer session will be held in Shanghai from June 27 to September 2. W. B. Pettus, principal of the Yenching School of Chinese Studies, and J. E. Moncrieff, director of the Missionary Training School of West China, constitute the executive staff. The teachers, both foreign and Chinese, are drawn from the language schools at Peking, Nanking, Soochow, and Chengtu, which are now closed.

The National Anti-Opium Association of China, with headquarters at 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, announces an "anti-opium week" from Octoberl 2 to October 8. A preparatory meeting for the Internationa Day was held during the week (June 9). The aim of the meeting in October is to rouse both Chinese and foreigners to the dangers arising not only from native and foreign opium, but also to the evils attendant on the use of similar narcotics, such as morphia, heroin and cocaine.

Robert Pickens, newspaper man from Atlanta, Ga., has gone to Nanking where he will represent the *Chicago Tribune*, serving in cooperation with J. B. Powell, correspondent for the *Tribune* at Shanghai. Mr. Pickens is an experienced newspaper man having been for some time night wire editor for the Associated Press in Atlanta,Ga. He came to China some time ago as correspondent for the At lanta *Constitution*. It is Mr. Pickens' intentions to remain with the First Nationalist Army in its advance on Peking.

Miss Eunice Harriett Avery of Springfield, Mass., who has been in Peking and Tientsin and Shanghai for some time

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Who's Who in China

Teng Yen-ta
鄧演達

Mr. Teng Yen-ta, born in Waichow, Kwangtung province in 1891 is the yonnger brother of General Teng Chien, Commander of the lst division of Kwangtung Army, who was murdered some years ago by a follower of General Chen Chiung-ming. Mr. Teng received his early education at the Paoting Military Academy from which he was graduated in 1916. Shortly after his graduation he spent two or three years traveling in Germany and Russia. Upon his return, he was appointed chief of Kwangutng Military Educational Society. He served as an assistant to General Chiang Kai-shek in organizing the Whampoa Cadet School and performed many military services during the war between Sun Yat-sen and General Chen Chiung-ming at Tung Kiang. On March 20, 1926 on suspicion of being implicated in a Communist plot to rebel against Chiang Kai-shek at Whampoa, Mr. Teng was arrested by Chiang. He was, however, freed soon afterwards and appointed by General Chiang Kai-shek as Chief of the Political Bureau while General Chiang led the Northern Expedition Army in July 1926. Later he was appointed chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government, but owing to the fact that he showed signs of supporting the Left Wing or Communist Party, he was dismissed by General Chiang in April 1927. He was prominent in organizing the so-called Nationalist Government in Hankow following the split between Hankow and Nanking.

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investigating conditions, has departed for Hongkong and Canton. Miss Avery is a well known lecturer on current events and her purpose in coming to the Far East was to obtain information for use in her lecture work. Miss Avery was accompanied by her uncle, A. M. Graves. While in Shanghai, Miss Avery and Mr. Graves were the guests of J. S. King of the China General Edison Company.

The Far East Company is the name of a new concern recently formed in San Francisco for the purpose of conducting a general importing and exporting business between China, Japan, the Philippines and South America and the United States. The president of the new company is Judge Daniel R. Williams, for many years judge of one of the courts in the Philippine Islands, but recently a resident of California. The vice-president of the company is Willis R. Bryant and the secretary-treasurer is Clarence M. Frazier. Their offices are located at No. 446 Mills Building and plans are afoot for opening offices in the Far East.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of	Cause No. 2936
J. E. WILLIAMS,	Estate No. 653
Deceased.	NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of J. E. WILLIAMS, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned, on or before December 4, 1927, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

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The Chinese Puzzle North Of The Yangtsze

By J. B. P.

The oft repeated statement that "Anything can happen in China," certainly applies to the situation now existing in North China, particularly in Chihli and Shantung provinces. As these lines are written (Monday June 6) Feng Yu-hsiang, leader of the Ankuochun army and Tang Shen-tse, leader of the Hankow Nationalist army were at Chengchow and Kaifeng, Honan province and General Chiang Kai-shek, leader of the Nanking Nationalist army was at Hsuchowfu, in northern Kiangsu province. This gives the Nationalists, Hankow and Nanking, control of all territories south of the Yellow River and Shantung province. There was one report that Feng Yu-hsiang had advanced a small force across the Yellow River westward of Chengchow, but this has not been verified.

The Puzzle in the North

The puzzle in the northern situation has to do chiefly with the activities of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, tupan of Shansi province. Gen. Yen has long been known as the 'model' military governor of China, due largely to the fact that he has remained within his province since the 1911 revolution and has devoted the provincial revenues to education, road construction and agricultural improvement. His province is said to be the only one in China which is entirely free of opium production or trafficking. From a political standpoint, Gen. Yen has always served as a sort of weather-cock, meaning by this, that it is usually possible to tell how the political wind is blowing by watching Gen. Yen Hsi-shan's attitude. In the fighting between Chang Tso-ling and Feng Yu-hsiang in 1925-26, Yen leaned over toward Fengtien but did nothing to embarass Feng Yu-hsiang in Feng's marvelous retreat from Peking up the Peking-Suiyuan Railway and into Kansu. But Yen's friendliness toward Fengtien stopped as soon as Feng had evacuated and he quickly notified the Mukden warlord that no Fengtien troops would be permitted to remain in Shansi province.

Gen Yen Hsi-shan

Now, apparently, Gen. Yen is beginning to lean over in the direction of the Nationalists. Some two months ago it was reported that Yen had decided to rearrange his provincial government to resemble the Nationalist form of committee administration. Then last week it was announced that Yen had decided to adopt the Nationalist flag and had mobilized his troops for an advance on Peking. However, herein rests the puzzle, for as these lines are written it is not yet definitely known whether Yen will actually advance out of his province. That Yen has arrived at some sort of understanding with the 'Christian General' Feng Yu-hsiang seems evident in the fact that Yen has placed no obstructions to Feng's advance into Honan from Shensi, the route lying slightly south of the southern border of Shansi province.

Further Puzzles in Peking

About the only certainty in the North-China puzzle is the apparent desire on the part of all of the contestants to get rid of Marshal Chang Tso-ling. A Japanese *Toho* Agency report on Sunday, June 4 stated that there were two well defined factions in Manchuria, one headed by Gen. Wu Chung-sheng, tupan of Heilungkiang and the other by Gen. Yang Yu-ting, chief-of staff of Chang Tso-ling. The Chinese military elements in Manchuria and the older type of business men are supporters of Wu Chung-sheng, while the younger type of business men apparently are for Yang Yu-ting. The Japanese apparently prefer Yang Yu-ting, which is the cause for considerable Chinese suspicion. The Japanese news report referred to in the foregoing stated that the two factions in Manchuria were united on only one thing: the elimination of Chang Tso-ling. It was further stated that if Chang Tso-ling could be eliminated, it was not impossible that Yen Hsi-shan and the two Manchurian subordinates of Chang Tso-ling could be united and possibly with Chiang Kai-shek in order to prevent further warfare in North China. The Japanese news agency in recent days has sent out several interviews emphasizing the importance of Japan's remaining neutral in the North China struggle, which, in accordance with usual Oriental political practice, should constitute pretty good evidence that Japan does have her finger in the pie and is trying to do something to prevent the war from spreading into Manchuria. For a considerable period it has been hinted that the Japanese have been trying to fix up an understanding between Chiang Kai-shek and Yang Yu-ting and there is pretty good evidence that the Japanese have attempted to obtain an agreement with both Nanking and Hankow that the war would not be carried into Manchuria, for the present at least.

Where Does Feng Stand?

Still another phase of the puzzle in respect to the North China situation exists in the uncertainty regarding the affiliations of Feng Yu-hsiang. Owing to Feng's past record with Wu Pei-fu, it is but natural that the political leaders would suspect him and they do just that. The Hankow faction of the Nationists claim that Feng is on their side, but Nanking also claims the same thing, so it is next to impossible for a mere foreigner to say definitely just where Feng is. Some believe that he is for Feng only and that when he gets to Peking—if he does—he will be independent and try to establish his own Government. The only tangible fact in the situation is that Gen. Li Ming-chung, who is Feng's personal representative is in Nanking and has been provided with a staff and general headquarters in Chiang Kai-shek's camp. It is said that regular rail communication between Feng and Chiang Kai-shek has been established along the Lung-Hai Railway, the two generals being some 200 miles apart but both handicapped by a shortage of rolling stock. At Nanking it is stated with confidence that Feng and Chiang are working together and that Feng is taking his orders from Chiang Kai-shek and and not from Hankow.

"Anything Can Happen in Peking"

It is therefore obvious that anything can happen in the North China struggle, the only certainty being the apparent desire on the part of everybody to eliminate Chang Tso-ling. But after that great event takes place, it would be a wise forecaster indeed who would dare to speculate on what is likely to happen. There is no question but what there is a sort of military cooperation between Nanking and Hankow in order to achieve the major point of the elimination of Chang Tso-ling, but whether they will cooperate or fight after reaching Peking is difficult to say. Both sides claim their intentions to hold a general political or 'people's' conference immediately after the capture of Peking at which time all of the troubles in the Kuomintang will be smoothed out, but just how the ambitions of the various generals will be satisfied is a more difficult question to answer. Chiang Kai-shek and Hu Han-min of the Nanking Government insist that their only quarrel with Hankow is the elimination of the Chinese and Russian Communists which includes Borodin, Hsu Chien and Teng Yen-ta and that if the Hankow Government will send them on a long vacation it would be simple to patch up the split in the party.

Sir Miles Lampson's Return to Peking

It is still a deep dark secret as to what Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to Peking, was able to accomplish, if anything, on his recent trip to Shanghai. It is known that he did not actually meet with Dr. C. C. Wu, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Nanking Government, but it is also known that he did meet with and discuss outstanding Sino-British problems with other Chinese who are close to Dr. Wu and Chiang Kai-shek. Lampson, naturally, wants to get the Nanking incident settled, and it is rumored that Lampson told the Nanking people that Britain could do nothing further in the direction of treaty revision until the Nanking episode was settled, In Shanghai it is rumored that Nanking now knows just what Britain wants and that it is not improbable that Dr. C. C. Wu may shortly proceed to Nanking to discuss the question with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in order that the Nanking Government may be able to come out with an offer to settle up the Nanking trouble. From the standpoint of the Nanking Government it is evident that the officials connected with that branch of the Kuomintang, are not altogether pleased with the recognition or lack of recognition which they have received. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek undoubtedly expected the Powers to flock toward Nanking immediately after his declaration against the Hankow Communists, but they have not done so. Gen. Chiang is also said to feel terribly outraged at the actions of the British in preventing him from transporting the engines and rolling stock on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway across the Yangtsze for use in Gen. Chiang's northern advance.

From the Chinese Press

May 31—Canton provincial government states that it recognizes Dr. C. C. Wu of the Nanking Government as Minister of Foreign Affairs—Fengtien troops in Honan begin retreat northward, retreat likely to become a rout—Japanese ambassadors in Washington and London inform American and British Governments of Japan's intentions to land troops in China—*Toho* report from Changsha states conditions improved since soldiers dissolved unions—*Toho* report states conditions also improved in Kiukiang and there is evidence of compromise between Hankow and Nanking factions—Chinese authorities in Tsingtao lodge protest with Japanese regarding leading of troops—Civil Governor of Shantung and commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Tsingtao notify Peking Government of Japan's action in dispatching troops and ask for instructions—Japanese Minister Yoshizawa decides to postpone trip to Tokyo, previously announced—British steamer Chinshan fired on at entrance to Canton harbor—Fengtien troops in Honan decide to abandon Chengchow and retreat northward across Yellow River—Fengtien authorities claim that Cantonese 'plain-clothes' men destroyed railway bridge on Peking-Mukden line at Chunliang-cheng—Japanese Seiyukai Party holds meeting to consider sending of Japanese troops to China and issues statement that the action is purely for protection of Japanese subjects and to prevent recurrence of incidents similar to Nanking and Hankow—*Toho* states that Yang Sen's troops have reached Hsientachen and Tienmen districts near Hankow and that Wu-Han Government has dispatched troops to Han River district to oppose them—Japanese report from Peking states that in case serious trouble develops at Tsimanfu the Japanese residents would be moved to some temporary place of refuge but that the Japanese troops would not interfere with the Chinese war in any way—

(*Continued from page 41*)

With the breaking of the seals of the Embassy on his arrival, he had to organize his work from the ground up. Everybody wanted something done and too often the means being lacking, had to be improvised. The big problem communications. Telegraph wires had been cut or destroyed at the end of the great war. Railroads were not running. Nor were ships. Any mail service had to be almost "personal messenger." Admiral Bristol at once adopted the thoroughly modern plan of using the destroyers at his command for messenger work, and for passenger and even light freight service when the interests of Americans and of American relief were involved.

Then, into the Bear Garden came the Russians, through their civil wars, creating countless new problems, mostly of relief. Into Constantinople they poured by the hundred thousand, exiles from the middle class, soldiers, officers, countesses, princesses, unfortunate, unhappy, hungry. All made the American Embassy their goal. There were frantic women trying to locate loved ones, a son, a daughter, a father. Sometimes they had left fortunes in jewels hidden away at home, and they wanted the Admiral to send a messenger to get these valuables that would keep them from starving. Then there were from time to time Armenian misfortunes. Greeks hunted from distant homes.

When the relief organizations became equipped to handle many of these problems, still Admiral Bristol was called on to protect the American relief work. Sometimes not only the protection of the relief work and the workers fell on him but also that of those to be helped, located in some spot in the interior.

Too, there were problems involving the protection of American business, big and little, of studying finance, weighing in the balance many intricate details depending on the political situation. In the fall of 1922 came the tragic burning of Smyrna. The year following came the intricate peace negotiations at Lausanne, Switzerland, where the Admiral continued his labors. These are a few of the high lights. But his work has gone on, from year to year, always with some new tangle, occasioned by the involved conditions. Part of this work has been related to that belated reconstruction of the Near East.

Those seven years, coming on top of other hard years, would perhaps have wrecked the merely hard-boiled man physically, dwarfed him mentally and morally. Yet this man has continued to grow, has arisen high as Ararat in the minds of those who are acquainted with his labors.

Not long since I asked Admiral Bristol how he had stood it all, the climate, the constant drain on his energy, the long years of separation from home. "It's a matter of being optimistic and especially patient," he said, "being patient with people and your work." I prefer my own explanation. He has been, is successful, not as a layer-up of golden treasure but in service, because he is just plain honest-to-goodness good.

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Peking report states that the Powers will not evacuate their nationals from Peking but that further forces will be sent north to protect them—Peking report states that Fengtien forces have decided to 'voluntarily' abandon Chengchow and Kaifeng and that Chang Tso-ling has also instructed Chang Chung-chang to abandon Hsuchowfu—General Shirakawa, Minister of War of Japan in *Toho* interview states, "I do not consider it necessary to send troops to Tientsin immediately and furthermore we have not decided to send troops to Tsingtao and Tsinan at once"—Tsingtao report states that Japanese troops have already arrived at Tsingtao from Dairen—Japanese Shakai Minshuto or Social Democratic Party protest Government's dispatching of troops to Tsingtao—Japanese residents from Chengchow arrive in Peking and Tientsin—Public bodies in Tsinan, capital of Shantung hold mass meeting and protest landing of Japanese troops at Tsingtao—Gen. Wang Wei-we former subordinate of Wu Pei-fu arrested in Shanghai upon orders of Nationalist forces—Chang Chung-chang reinforces troops in Tsinan.

June 1—Kuomintang branch and Chinese students in Tokyo protest landing Japanese troops at Tsingtao—Japanese Government sounds out other Powers on dispatch of troops to Tsingtao; *Toho* credits Soviet Ambassador in Japan as stating that Japan's action is "reasonable" and that he is attempting to prevent misunderstanding on the part of the Moscow Government—Mukden report states that the attempt to destroy a bridge on the Peking-Mukden Railway near Chunliangcheng was by a group of Russians and that one has been arrested—Gen. Bei Bao-san, subordinate of Sun Chuan-fang arrives at Haichow on eastern end of Lung-Hai Railway and reports that Sun's troops are fleeing toward Haichow and that extreme excitement prevails—*Toho* report states that Japanese interests owning cotton mills in China are trying to adopt measures of protection in consequence of present situation—Mr. Satoh, representing Federation of Japanese Chambers of Commerce in Manchuria arrives in Tokyo for purpose of conferring with Government regarding financial relief for Japanese industries in Manchuria—Representatives of Japan, America, Britain, France and Italy confer in Peking on joint statement regarding protection of lives and property of foreigners in Peking area, but will not issue same until they receive instructions from home governments—Lin Chih-yen, representative of Admiral Yang Shu-chuang, delivers speech at Foochow May 30 celebration urging breaking off of economic relations with the British; 350 public bodies and some 13,000 people take part in parade and demonstration—*Toho* report states that Shantung troops are showing "no fighting spirit" and that Hsuchowfu will shortly be evacuated—Peking Government lodges formal protest against landing of Japanese troops in Shantung—Chang Tso-ling requests Yen Hsi-shan to send troops into Shensi province to cut off Feng Yu-hsiang's line of communications with the rear but Yen refuses to act unless Feng invades Shansi—Fengtien conference in Peking decides to try to make a stand in Northern Honan north of the Yellow River under the direct command of Chang Tso-ling—Although the Fengtien and Shantung troops claim that they will make a stand north of the Yellow River it is reported that the Chihli troops are digging trenches at Shanhaikwan to prevent the invasion of Manchuria—Another report from Chinese sources states that Chang Tso-ling has ordered the Kirin troops to prepare defenses at Shanhaikwan—Nanking Government dispatches Sun Hou-kao former Managing-Director of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway to survey a motor road between Nanking and Hangchow by way of Ishing and Wukiang, claiming that it would be possible to make the trip in five hours—Hankow Government instructs all magistrates in Honan to stop further activities of Agricultural and Women's organizations—Hankow reports that Chengchow is captured by Southern troops—Lin Hsieh-tsoo, civil governor of Shantung calls on Japanese Consul at Tsinan stating that he will protect the Japanese residents and urges the Japanese not to send troops—*Kuo Wen* (Chinese) Agency reports that Fengtien has 40,000 troops at Shuchiachwang, northern Honan to prevent Yen Hsi-shan, tupan of Shansi from moving on Peking—Mrs. Feng Yu-hsiang arrives at Loyang to join her husband—Chiang Kai-shek arrives at Chinkiang to inspect troops and attend military conference—*Kuo Wen* report states that the foreign Ministers in Peking will shortly issue statement in support of the 'Three Sun Principles'—Telegraphic communication between Chengchow, Honan and Peking interrupted—Peking Government raises loan of $28,000,000 (Fengtien notes worth 9 cents on dollar) to tide over Dragon Boat Festival period—Shantung authorities decide to make strong effort to defend Tsingtao—Reported from Hankow that Borodin has gone to Changsha to try to settle the communistic troubles.

June 2—Gen. Chang Tso-hsiang of Fengtien and forces arrives at Paotingfu, Chihli province and constructs defensive works

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Another Book on Peking

Sidelights on Peking Life, by R. W. Swallow. Peking: China Booksellers, Ltd., 1927. Mex. $7.50.

The capital of China is in a class by itself; there is no other city in the world that anyways near resembles it, at least not in spirit, although Mukden is something like it in physical appearance. In a country where most streets are crooked, Peking stands out with straight and wide thoroughfares, running due north and south, and east and west.

It stands bleak and majestic in the center of an alkali plain, having no reason for existence except that it is the capital. Wonderfully rich coalmines are right on the outskirts, but Peking has no manufacturing industries worthy of the name. Its population is largely exotic. Those who are not now government officials or employees hope some day to be such. The outlook on life is mostly parasitic. The salvation of those who fed at the old Monarchical table is that most of them own property, the value of which has considerably enhanced in recent years.

It is with this old city, with its huge walls, its temples and tablets, that this illustrated book of some hundred odd pages deals. The author is British, born in China. He describes the restaurants and the feasts that the guests enjoy, the theatres and actors that perform there, and gives us peeps behind the bare, blue walls that encircle the compounds lining the hutungs (residential streets).

Peking viewed from the average street appears bleak and monotonous. All its beauties are hidden. That it has a fascination all its own is proven by the fact that many people (including foreigners) stay there who could just as easily live somewhere else. If you want the antithesis for Peking, go to Los Angeles. There everything is on display and very modern. In Peking nearly everything is hid, and is very, very old. To those who have never been there or never expect to go there these Sidelights will prove a very good substitute.

G. W. M.

—Reported that Gen. Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi is trying to mediate between Chang Tso-ling and the Nationalists—Koo Yin-feng officially assumes post of Minister of Finance of Nanking Government—*Kuo Wen* states that Chang Tso-ling is determined to withdraw outside the Great Wall if he suffers another defeat similar to that experienced in Honan—Chiang Kai-shek's forces arrest 30 alleged communists in Wusih, Kiangsu—Telegraphic communications between Hankow and Chengchow restored—Chiang Kai-shek returns to Nanking from inspection trip to Chinkiang and Yangchow—Peking Ministers decide that inasmuch as Japan has dispatched troops to North China that Britain and America will also send troops—About 2,000 American Marines depart from Shanghai for Tientsin aboard transport Henderson and Cruiser Richmond, including field artillery, tanks and airplanes—Chinese Maritime Customs releases sum of $150,000 to Peking Government for Dragon Boat Festival settlement day—M. Anikieff, Soviet Commercial Commissioner to Japan declares that Russia will transfer much of her foreign trade to Japan since the break with Britain—*Toho* message from Ichang states that Gen. Yang Sen has raised $500,000 by special stamp and opium taxes and cigarette taxes—Merchants and officials at Ichang try to induce foreign oil companies not to withdraw their stocks of oil from Ichang—Chang Chi, member of Kuomintang in Tokyo, in *Toho* interview declares that Chang Tso-ling is about finished and that since Chiang Kai-shek is trying to develop a 'New China' that Japan should come to an understanding with him—Gen. Chang Chung-chang returns to Tsinanfu following the evacuation of Hsuchowfu.

June 3—Hsuchowfu captured by Nationalist troops—Marshal Sun Chuan-fang evacuates Haichow and sails for Tientsin on Japanese steamer—Chiang Kai-shek appoints Loh Fu-ting as Managing Director of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway—Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, tupan of Shansi announces his adherence to the Sun Yat-sen principles and states that he has been applying the principles in his province for the past fifteen years—Gen. Chien Ta-chun, adherent of Chiang Kai-shek decides to move his force of 20,000 troops into Kiangsi province—Chien Yun-ming, vice-minister of Finance in the Nanking Government returns to Shanghai to hold conference with Shanghai bankers—Chiang Kai-shek orders release of Gen. Wang Wei-we, former adherent of Wu Pei-fu, who was arrested recently in Shanghai—Reported that troops of Gen. Ho Lung have captured Kaifeng from the Fengtien forces—Eugene Chen on behalf of Hankow Government, protests the landing of Japanese troops at Tsingtao and alleges that 'certain political elements' have agreed to Japan's action—M. Anikieff, Soviet Trade Commissioner in Japan, suddenly postpones his departure for home—Chang Chung-chang, returns to Tsinanfu from the front at Hsuchowfu and states his expectation to go to Peking for a conference with Chang Tso-ling—Tsinan report by *Toho* agency states that the Chihli-Shantung troops are disorganized and may retreat anytime—French and British also sending reinforcements to Peking in addition to Americans, present force of legation guards in Peking put at 1,800—*Toho* states belief that Fengtien forces may not attempt stand at Yellow River but will retreat to borders of Chihli province and hat Tang Shen-tse, Feng Yu-hsiang and Chiang Kai-shek will not press further north for present—British Legation advises all British women and children to enter the Legation Quarter or go to Tientsin—*Toho* states that Japan is opposed to any scheme on the part of the Diplomatic Body to attempt to mediate between North and South and advises the other Powers not to meddle in Chinese affairs.

June 4—Japanese Minister of War, according to *Toho* dispatch from Tokyo, stated that he saw no necessity for dispatching more Japanese troops to Peking and Tientsin—Mr. Satoh, chairman of the Japanese chambers of commerce in Manchuria, who is uow in Tokyo has proposed to the Japanese Government that a new Central Bank and a land-bank should be established in Manchuria for the purpose of reforming the currency—*Toho* report from Shanghai states that there are now 10 Japanese warships at Shanghai, 1 each at Chinkiang and Nanking, 2 at Wuhu, 1 at Tayeh, 5 at Hankow, 2 at Changha and in addition 5 are either proceeding up or down river—Mukden report states that Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, tupan of Shansi is now definitely on the side of the Nationalists, has assumed command of the 'North-Route Army' and has issued mobilization orders to 120,000 men and is starting to move from Tatung toward Kalgan and as a result of which Chang Tso-ling has decided to get out of Chihli Province as quickly as possible—Further Mukden report from Japanese sources states that Yen's Shansi troops are now flying the Nationalist flag and are advancing on Kalgan while another army is moving on Shihchiachuang from Pingting and Taiyuan; also reported that Feng Yu-hsiang's troops are also moving northward on the Peking-Hankow line—Chang Chung-chang arrives in Tientsin and proceeds immediately to Peking to see Chang Tso-ling—*Kuo Wen* states that Yen Hsi-shan has telegraphed Chang Tso-ling that he would be willing to mediate between the North and South, but only on condition that Chang Tso-ling immediately evacuates Honan and Shantung—Peking Government obtains sum of $150,000 from Customs surplus for Dragon Boat Settlement Day, but even then is able only to pay 5 percent of the salaries of officials—Fengtien party orders Sun Chuan-fang to retreat northward along the Tientsin-Pukow Line—Troops of Pan Hung-chun withdrawn from Anhwei to Shantung—Chiang Kai-shek returns to Nanking from inspection trip to Chinkiang and after a few days will return to the front at Hsuchowfu—Feng Yu-hsiang and Tang Shen-tse meet at Cheng-chow and arrange for immediate advance northward—Tsinanfu dispatch states that Chang Chung-chang will make Hanchwang the first line of defense and Yenchowfu the second line—*Kuo Wen* report from Tientsin states that Chang Tso-ling is making immediate plans to return to Manchuria—*Kuo Wen* report from Peking states that the Diplomatic Body has demanded that the Powers immediately send 20,000 additional troops to Peking—Wang Yung-pao, Chinese Minister to Japan, who has been in Peking, has decided to return to Tokyo at once—Dr. W. W. Yen, head of the Chinese Red Cross, has decided to leave at once for Geneva to attend the International Red Cross Conference—Peking Foreign Office notifies Chinese Minister to Spain, Mr. Soong Hsien-liang, that the conference for the revision of the Sino-Spanish treaty should be opened 'unconditionally'—Li Ching-fang, who is Yen Hsi-shan's agent in Peking, states that Gen. Yen favors the immediate calling of a conference based on the 'San-Min Principles.'

(Continued on page VI)

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May	9	,,	,,	32	,,	10
June	27	,,	,,	33	,,	4
,,	20	,,	,,	,,	,,	3
September	12	,,	,,	34	,,	2
,,	26	,,	,,	,,	,,	4
December	26	,,	,,	35	,,	4
August	14	1926	,,	37	,,	11
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September	4	,,	,,	38	,,	1
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October	9	,,	,,	,,	,,	6
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American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price May 26th.	Sale Price June 2nd	Approx. Yield to Maturity June 2nd
Czecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	108¾	108½	7.25
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan..	7½	Oct. 1, 1945	105½	105¾	7.00
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov 1, 1942	100½	100½	6.95
Argentine Government Ext. S. F. Loan.....	6	May. 1, 1960	99	99	6.05
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1951	95¾	95¾	7.40
Austrian Government S. F. Guaranteed Loan..	7	June 1, 1943	103¼	103½	6.65
French Government Ext. S. F. Loan.....	8	Sep. 15, 1945	110½	110¾	6.95
Japanese Govt. (£)	5	1907/1947	78	78¼	7.10
German Governments S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 1, 1949	107⅓	107⅜	6.40
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7	Sept. 15, 1950	102⅞	102⅝	6.80
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan....	7	Feb. 1. 1945	102½	102½	6.75
German General Electric Co. S.F. Loan....	7	Jan. 15, 1945	105¼	104⅞	6.45
Finnish Guaranteed Municipalities S. F. Loan	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	98¾	99	6.60
Chicago Rapid Transit 1st. & Refunding Mtge.	6½	July 1, 1944	98	98	6.70
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co. Debentures .	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	98½	98½	6.65
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	100½	100½	7.45
Camaguey Sugar Co. 1st. Mtge. S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1942	100½	100½	6.95
Pennsylvania Dixie Cement Corpn. Cumulative	7	Pfd. Stock	100	100	7.00
Victor Talking Machine Company Cum. Prior..	7	Pfd. Stock	98	98½	7.11
Willys Overland Co.....	7	Pfd. Stock	91	91	7.69
The National City Bank of New York.....	20	Stock		549	3.64

The National City Company, The National City Bank Building, No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, June 8, 1927

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The price of Bar Silver in London has declined $\frac{3}{16}$d. ready and $\frac{1}{8}$d. forward during the past week, today's quotation being 26$\frac{11}{16}$d. ready and forward. The official T/T rate on London is unchanged @ 2/6$\frac{3}{4}$d. The exchange market has, generally speaking, ruled steady and export paper has been more in evidence. The market is quiet at the close, with the following rates for Gold remittances available:—T/T on London 2/7$\frac{7}{16}$d., New York 62$\frac{7}{8}$, Yen 74$\frac{1}{4}$.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 77,952,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,062,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 73,960,000 a decrease of $ 950,000

Estimated value Tls. 131,203,000 as against Tls. 119,361,000 held at this time last year.

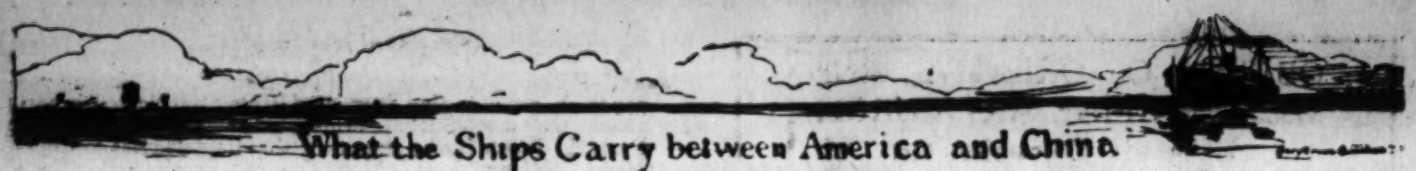
	Average rates for May	Thursday May 2	Friday May 3	Saturday May 4	Monday May 6	Tues. May 7	Wed. May 8
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/6.394	2/6$\frac{3}{4}$	2/6$\frac{3}{4}$			2/6$\frac{3}{4}$	2/6$\frac{3}{4}$
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/6$\frac{13}{16}$	2/6$\frac{13}{16}$			2/6$\frac{13}{16}$	2/6$\frac{13}{16}$
4 m/s ,,	—	2/7	2/7			2/7	2/7
T/T India	169.250	171¼	171¼			171$\frac{7}{8}$	171¼
T/T France	1.567.885	1585	1585			1585	1585
T/T N. Y.	61.538	62⅛	62⅛			62⅛	62⅛
T/T Hamburg		26$\frac{21}{32}$	26$\frac{21}{32}$			26$\frac{21}{32}$	26$\frac{21}{32}$
T/T H'kong	79.759	78$\frac{1}{2}$	78$\frac{1}{2}$			78$\frac{1}{2}$	78$\frac{1}{2}$
T/T Japan	76.557	74¼	74¼			74¼	74¼
T/T Batavia	152.942	155	155			155	155
T/T Straits	91.567	90$\frac{1}{2}$	90$\frac{1}{2}$			90$\frac{1}{2}$	90$\frac{1}{2}$
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/8.394	2/8$\frac{3}{4}$	2/8$\frac{3}{4}$			2/8$\frac{1}{4}$	2/8$\frac{1}{4}$
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/8$\frac{7}{8}$	2/8$\frac{7}{8}$			2/8$\frac{7}{8}$	2/8$\frac{7}{8}$
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/8.707	2/9$\frac{1}{16}$	2/9$\frac{1}{16}$			2/9$\frac{1}{16}$	2/9$\frac{1}{16}$
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1.697.885	1715	1715			1715	1715
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	65.038	65⅜	65⅜			65⅜	65⅜
4 m/s ,, Docs	—	66¼	66¼			66¼	66¼

BANK HOLIDAY — BANK HOLIDAY

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling Bullion.	May 2	May 3	May 4	May 6	May 7	June 8
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence						
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	26⅜	26¼	G. $ 57	G. $ 57	26⅜	26$\frac{5}{16}$
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chanping) 978 touch).....	G. $.56$\frac{7}{8}$	G. $. 57			G. $. 57⅛	G. $.56¾
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	Tls. 352.90	Tls. 353.50			Tls. 361.00	Tls. 359.60
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100.....	Tls. 110.90	Tls. 110.00			110.00	110.00
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	72.675	72.575			72.65	72.725
*Closing Price in Lond on for Previous day	1%	Nil			1%	1%
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

HOLIDAY — HOLIDAY

Bank of England rate of discount	4½%	London Paris on	T/T 123.88
Bank of France rate of discount	5%	New York on London	T/T 485⅝
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4$\frac{3}{16}$%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5$\frac{29}{32}$
,, 4 ,,	4$\frac{5}{16}$%	Hongkong on London	T/T 2/0
,, 6 ,,	4$\frac{7}{16}$%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/10$\frac{29}{32}$



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PRESIDENT LINCOLN,
May 2.
From U S. A.

Tinned Plates, Plain...	Pls.	924
Apples, Fresh.....	,,	225
Canned Fruits	,,	47
Cheese	,,	113
Flour, Wheat.....	,,	171
Hams and Bacon.....	,,	41
Leadfoil and Tinfoil ..	,,	1,312
Milk, Condensed	,,	900
Cigarettes	Mille	15,250

JAPANESE PRINCE,
May 3.
To New York.

Antimony Regulus ..	Pls.	420
Camphor	,,	25
Foreign Goods		
Oil, Kerosene:		
American, in Cases	Gals.	60

ALABAMA MARU, May 5.
To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls.		
45	Pls.	44.69
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports		
Bls. 15	,,	15.00
Bran, Wheat.....	,,	6,885
Brassware.....	,,	13
Oil, Wood	,,	9,870
Seed, Sesamum	,,	829
Seed-cake, Cotton	,,	1,250

SHINYO MARU, May 5.
To Honolulu.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	1,17
Canned Meats	Doz.	88
Suit-cases, Leather	Pcs.	35
To San Francisco.		
Silk Pongees, Honan..	Pls.	8.36
,, ,, Shantung.	,,	2,25
Tea, Green, other Kinds,		
Shanghai.....	Pls.	5
Feathers	,,	254
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	32
Oil, Groundnut	,,	27
Canned Meats	Doz.	640
Shoes	Pairs.	515
Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	1,739
Treasure:		
Gold Bars	,,	366,696
To Charleston.		
Hair, Human	Pls.	141
To New York.		
Silk, Raw Filature:		
Wild, other Ports		
Bls. 80.....	,,	81.03
Silk Pongees, Honan ..	,,	9.06
To Curacao.		
Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	2.02

YOKOHAMA MARU,
May 7.
To Seattle.

Oil, Wood	Pls.	4,266

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON,
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To Seattle.

Hides, Cow	Pls.	278
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted.	,,	18
Oil, Wood.....	,,	2,777
Walnuts, Kernels.....	,,	103
Fans, Wheat Straw ..	Pcs.	19,440
To Chicago.		
Chinaware, Fine.....	Pls.	14
Carpets .....Hk.	Tls.	3,790
To Buffalo.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls.		
45	Pls.	44.38
To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, other Ports		
Bls. 15.....	Pls.	15.00
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled Dupions:		
Shanghai ... Bls. 10	Pls.	9 87
Silk Pongees, Honan..	,,	73.52
Brassware.....	,,	70
Hair, Human.....	,,	13
Intestines, Pigs' Salted.	,,	56
Oil, Wood	,,	290
Wool, Lambs'	,,	118
Skins, Kid, Untanned	Pcs.	11,860
,, Raccoon, ,,	,,	7,751
,, Moufflon, ,,	,,	10,000
,, Sheep, ,,	,,	10,078
,, Wild Cat, ,,	,,	1,000
,, Weasel, with Tails, Untanned...	,,	12,200
,, Lamb, ...	,,	2,930
,, Mole	,,	2,100
Skin Crosses, Lamb ..	,,	336
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	10,007
To Hoboken.		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Shanghai Bls.		
10	Pls.	10.32
White, other Ports		
Bls. 20	,,	20.68
To Huntingdon.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, other Ports		
Bls. 20	,,	20
To Wilmington.		
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	47
To St. Joseph.		
Brassware	Pls.	13
To Boston.		
Walnuts, Shelled.....	,,	311
To Philadelphia.		
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	294
Wool, Sheep's	,,	145
To Houston.		
Hair, Human	,,	117

LISBON MARU, May 7.
To New York.

Antimony, Crude	Pls.	420
,, Oxide	,,	420
Bristles, Assorted.....	,,	68
Brassware.....	,,	21
Feathers, Goose	,,	84
Hair Human	,,	35
Oil, Wood.....	,,	290
Seed, Sesamum	,,	1,711
Tungsten Ore.....	,,	210
Skins, Mole	Pcs.	5,000
,, Leopard,.....	,,	55
,, Raccoon	,,	1,500
,, Rabbit	,,	1,250
,, Sheep	,,	8,000
To San Francisco.		
Tea, Black, other Kinds,		
Kiukiang	Pls.	17
To Philadelphia.		
Hair, Horse Tail.....	,,	50

EMPRESS OF ASIA,
May 13.
To Hoboken.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports		
Bls. 10	Pls.	10.30
To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Shanghai Bls.		
10	Pls.	10.18
White, other Ports		
Bls. 37	,,	37.72
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, other Ports		
Bls. 10	,,	10.00
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled Dupions:		
Shanghai....Bls. 9	,,	8.91
Silk, Piece Goods ...	,,	5.08½
,, Pongees, Honan..	,,	34.19
Cotton Waste	,,	97
Egg Albumen, Dried ..	,,	56
Feathers, Goose	,,	53
Hides, Cow	,,	212
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	50
Wool, Sheep	,,	510
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	Pcs.	430
,, Kid Untanned..	,,	19,657
,, Moufflon, Untanned	,,	11,000
,, Sheep ,, ,,	,,	3,000
,, Rabbit, ,, ,,	,,	12,000
,, Dog, ,, ,,	,,	1,618
,, Weasel, with Tails, Unclassed	,,	15,500
,, Wild Cat, Untanned	,,	5,400
,, Wolf Untanned	,,	189
To Boston.		
Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai....Bls. 30	Pls.	95.05
Hides, Cow	,,	243
To Philadelphia.		
Wool, Sheep	,,	128
To Chicago.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls.		
5	Pls.	5 09
Casings, Salt, Hog....	,,	20
To Buffalo.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, other Ports		
Bls. 15.....	Pls.	15
To White Hall.		
Silk, Cocoon Strippings:		
Other Ports Bls. 8	,,	24.17

Weekly Cotton Market Report
By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—While the actual demand for the local staple during the past week cannot be considered as having been voluminous, prices, however, advanced on the whole from Tls. 1.50 to Tls. 1.75 per picul higher than those previously reported, and continue to be firm at the close, being buoyed up in its trend by the advancing tendency in the values of the foreign fibre, and the impossibility for the time being of any immediate opportunity to draw on foreign supplies at more reasonable or even at the same rates as those ruling on the domestic growth.

The unfavorable weather conditions prevailing in the U. S. A. coupled with the recently cabled bullish crop reports, have served to eliminate any hopes at present of realizing for the season 1927/28 an American Cotton Crop above 15,000,000 bales, and should such ultimately prove to be the case we cannot but foresee universally higher prices prevailing, and would therefore recommend purchases on any and every slight reaction that may naturally take place during the course of this season.

Yarn:—Since the issue of our last report, our market has been quite firm with prices advanced further some Tls. 3.00 to Tls. 4.00 for both near and forward deliveries which is attributable to the firmness evincing in the raw material. Business for export has been booked some 7,000 to 8,000 bales in all counts during the week under review.

In summing up the situation from all sides, we are of the opinion that the yarn market is likely to present a more appreciating outlook no sooner the political disturbances in the country assume a more favourable aspect.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling	9.11
American-Middling last reported	9.04
Tone of Market, *Steady*.	

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, D./J.	289
Fine Oomra, July.....	326
Fully Good Broach, J./A.	337
Tone of the market—*Steady*	

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer.	17.00 Spot.
	16.76 July.
	17.15 Oct.
	17.39 Dec.
	17.44 Jan.
	17.64 Mar.
Tone of the market—*Firm*	

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, spot exwharf	34.00
Shanghai, Spot.....	33.50
M. Ginned, Spot.....	34.00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot.....	35.50
Ningpo. Spot, Exwharf	32.50
Tone of the market—*Firm*	

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(*Continued from page 47*)

June 5—Peking police suppress the *I-Shih Pao*, Chinese newspaper on grounds that it was publishing 'fabricated' reports about the war—Shakai Minshuto or Social Democratic Party in Japan issues statement that its delegates to China, Messrs. Miyazaki and Matsuoka, who have been in China have effected a 'perfect understanding' with the Kuomintang Party in China; Japanese delegates oppose sending of Japanese troops to China and declare that all obstacles should be removed which hinder Chinese Nationalist Movement—*Toho* report states that Baron Tanaka, Japanese premier thinks Yen Hsi-shan will try to effect reconciliation between North and South, but that Japan will stay out of it—General Matsui, Japanese military adviser to Chang Tso-ling, arrives in Tokyo—Gen. Yamanashi departs from Kobe for North China on inspection trip—Eugene Chen, according to *Toho* apologizes to Japanese for recent Hankow incidents. but Chen states that 'there are matters still to be discussed'—*Toho* report from Peking states that Yen Hsi-shan and Chiang Kai-shek are in agreement and that neither have any confidence in Feng Yu-hsiang—*Toho* claims that the Fengtien forces are undisturbed at the situation, 'show no signs of agitation' and that they will defend their position in Chihli and Shantung—Chao Shin-pai, legal adviser to Chang Tso-ling arrives in Japan and engages services of 13 Japanese lawyers to lecture in Mukden at a conference to be opened July 16 to consider the abolition of extraterritoriality—*Toho* report from Tientsin states that Mukden Party is split into two factions, one headed by Gen. Wu Chun-sheng, tupan of Heilunkiang and other by Gen. Yang Yu-ting, chief-of-staff of Chang Tso-ling and although factions in violent disagreement they are united on the point that Chang Tso-ling should retire—Headquarters of Shantung troops moved from Hanchuang to Yenchow.

June 6—**Fengtien troops entirely evacuated from Kaifeng—Feng Yu-hsiang troops reported advancing on Hsinhsiang on northern bank of Yellow River—Chu Chao-hsin, China's delegate to Geneva trying to swing all Chinese diplomatic officials in Europe to Nationalist Government—Sun Chuan-fang departs by Japanese steamer from Haichow for Tsingtao with Japan as ultimate destination—Wellington Koo definitely decides to quit—American Marines arrive in Tientsin and rumored that American Legation unlikely to be removed to Tientsin—Total Japanese force at Tientsin reported at 2,800 with practically same number at Tsingtao—British order all women and children into Legation quarter—Nanking dispatch by *Kuo Wen* states Chang Tso-ling preparing to get out of Peking—Nanking dispatch claims that Yunnanese troops have joined the Nationalists following the death of the tupan Tang Chi-pao—Nanking Government announces establishment of Nationalist Telegraph Administration with headquarters at Shanghai under management of Wu Chen-tsai—*Toho* report from Peking again quotes Yen Hsi-shan as expressing belief that the Fengtien faction will shortly come out for the Sun Yat-sen principles—*Toho* report from Hankow states that the peasants organizations in Hunan have been broken up—Japanese women and children evacuate Kalgan for Nanking—Shantung troops withdraw to Lincheng—Yang Sen advance down river on Hankow reported halted but claimed he has defeated the Wu-Han force sent against him necessitating Hankow Government's sending additional force against him—Japan expected shortly to reply to Wellington Koo's protest regarding troop landings stating the troops are only for protection of Japanese lives and interests and that they will be withdrawn immediately—*Toho* report from Peking states possibility that agreement will be reached by Yen Hsi-shan and Chiang Kai-shek and Chang Tso-ling on basis of Chang Tso-ling's acceptance of the Sun Yat-sen principles.**

June 7—**Kalgan Shih, head of general affairs department of Shanghai-Nanking Railway states that arrangements are being made to pay up in installments, the interest on the railway which lapsed on June 1 and that the income of the road is now $20,000 and of the Shanghai-Hangchow line $15,000; foreign staff returns to work—Yengcheng, northern Kiangsu occupied by Nationalist troops under Generals Li Min-yang and Chang Chung-lih—Railway traffic with one train daily resumed between Pukow and Hsuchowfu—Tang Shen-tse reported to have arrived at southern bank of Yellow River—Yoshizawa informs Peking Foreign Office that Japanese troop landings at Tsingtao only for protective purposes—Wu Chin, representative of Chang Tso-ling, in Peking informs newspaper correspondents that Chang Tso-ling now favors the 'Three Peoples Principles' and would be willing to withdraw to Manchuria if he could be sure that Chiang Kai-shek and Yen Hsi-shan would cooperate with the Mukden Party—Nationalist troops begin advance northward from Hsuchowfu toward Hanchwang; remnants of Shantung troops at Huaining disarmed by Nationalists.**

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